THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 35. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The Sixty-Third Semi-Annual Commencement—Exercises at the Academy of Music this Morning—The List of Graduates—The Master's, Honorary and Valedictory Addresses—Remarks of Professor Riche.

The sixty-third semi-annual commencement of the Central High School took place at the Academy of Music this morning. The doors of that spacious building were thrown open as early as 9 o'clock, and soon thereafter every available spot in the structure was occupied by an attentive and fashionable audience. The graduates, distinguished and meritorious pupils, members of the Board of School Control, and others, occupied seats on the stage. The music on the occasion was furnished by the Germania Orchestra. At precisely 10 o'clock the exercises commenced, with Professor George Inman Riche, Principal of the Central High School, in the chair.

The Order of Exercises

was as follows:—

March—Singers' Joy—H. Hermann.
Prayer by the Rev. A. V. G. Schenck.
Overture to Fra Diavolo—Auber.
Masters' Address by Samuel Gormly, Esq., of the Class of February, 1865.
Polka—Bilse—Albert Parlow.
"The Manufactures of Philadelphia," Fourth Honor Oration, by Elihu Thomson.
"The Earth Prepared for Man," Second Honor Oration by Harry Willis.
Galop—Beauty—Bach.
"China," Third Honor Oration, by Frank P. Prichard.
Operatic selections from Il Trovatore—Verdi.
"John Howard," oration by Samuel E. Cavin.
"Physical Culture," oration by Joseph D. Coons.
Operatic selections from the Bohemian Girl—Balfe.
"Our Country," oration by Charles Schmœle.
Waltz—Il Bacio—Arditi.
"The True Province of History," Honorary Address, by Dewey Bates.
Terzetto and Finale from Lucrezia Borgia—Donizetti.
Awarding of Testimonials and Conferring of Degrees.
Operatic selections from Ernani—Verdi.
Valedictory Address by Robert E. Pattison.
Galop—Pegasus—Leutner.

The Degrees and Distinctions and Awards of Merit.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following graduates of the Four Years' Course, of not less than five years' standing:—

Louis Ashbrook, William M. Baird, Jr., Albert A. Bockius, M.D., H. Conrad Brodhead, Clement M. Brown, Robert H. Ferguson, John A. Goodfellow, Samuel Gormly, Esq., Frederick S. Heston, Brandon L. Keys, Benjamin F. Lane, Wm. H. Staake, Esq., Nathan A. Taylor, Robert Tener, W. Irving Vinal, C. Harrod Vinton, M.D., Richardson L. Wright, Jr., Esq., John G. Piper.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following, who have completed the four years' course:—

Dewey Bates, graduating average, 99·4; Harry Willis, 99·3; Frank P. Prichard, 99; Elihu Thompson, 97·7; Arthur H. Williams, 95; David E. Appel, 95; James Hessary, 93·9; George James, 93·8; Charles Schmœle, 92·9; Samuel B. Moyer, 91·3; Leon Walker, 90·8; Robert E. Pattison, 88·5; Samuel E. Cavin, 87·6; Joseph D. Coons, 87·4; John H. Grace, 86·5; James S. McCartney, 86·2; David C. Greenewald, 83·1.

The following is a list of those receiving certificates of having satisfactorily completed Partial Courses, with their averages:—

For Three Years.—James P. McFarland, 69·8.

For Two and a Half Years.—Harding L. Kochersperger, 79·6; Jacob T. Clunn, 70·9.

For Two Years.—J. Kennedy Barton, 95·7; Joseph C. Haas, 81·1; Alfred D. Syckelmoore, 81; George S. Pine, 80·8; Wm. F. Beach, 78·8; Robert G. Leinroth, 74·7; John F. Hogan, 68·9.

The following is a list of students declared Distinguished, having attained term averages of 95 or over, 28 in number:—

Division A.—Dewey Bates, 99·4; Harry Willis, 99·3; Frank P. Prichard, 99; Elihu Thomson, 97·7; Arthur H. Williams, 95; David E. Appel, 95.

Division B.—George J. Garde, 99·1; William H. Greene, 95·4; Henry Taylor, 95·1; Henry I. Rosenbaum, 95; Thomas W. Ilman, 95.

Division C.—George R. Buckman, 98·3.

Division D.—Frank Rigler, 97·9; William H. Rock, 97·5; Charles E. Buzby, 95·2; Robert N. Simpers, 95·1.

Division E.—Joseph H. Oram, 97·8; Charles W. Neely, 96·5; William H. Spangle, 96·4; Lewis Cassidy, 96·3; J. Kennedy Barton, 75·7; H. Stewart Moorhead, 95.

Division F.—Montgomery Gibson, 96·9; Charles E. Stanley, 96·1; Thomas R. Harper, 95·4; Lewis R. Anderson, 94·68.

Division G.—William H. Curtiss, 95; Howard A. Snyder, 95.

MERITORIOUS.

The following is a list of students declared meritorious, having attained term averages of 85 or over, and less than 95, and numbering 72:—

Division A.—James Hessary, 93·9; Craig N. Ligget, 93·9; George James, 93·8; Charles Schmœle, 92·9; Samuel B. Moyer, 91·3; Leon Walker, 90·8; Robert E. Pattison, 88·5; Samuel E. Cavin, 87·6; Joseph D. Coons, 87·4; John H. Grace, 86·5; James S. McCartney, 86·2.

Division B.—Robert H. Walch, 92·2; Abraham M. Beitler, 92·1; James Alcorn, 92; Franklin P. Barr, 91·6; Appleton H. Danforth, 91·3; William B. L. Price, 86·8; Albert Applegate, 86; William D. Roberts, 85.

Division C.—J. Harry Buckingham, 91·3; Benjamin F. Teller, 89; Walter Boswell, 87·1; George W. Cloak, 87·1; Edward A. Lincoln, 85.

Division D.—Louis Tissot, 93·5; Joseph A. Sinn, 90·3; George H. Carey, 88·3; Edward H. F. Collins, 87·8; William M. Hunsteel, 86·4; A. Burtis Hunter, 86·3; Joseph Leedom, 85·7; Thomas B. Foulkrod, 84·6.

Division E.—James Hewitt, 93·5; Harry Albertson, 93; Samuel J. Vau Stavoren, 92·4; John C. Eastlack, 92·2; Joseph W. Coxe, 90·9; Daniel Appel, 89·6; Josiah R. Davis, 85·6; William W. Bell, 85·4; William S. Taylor, 85·2.

Division F.—Clarence Moffit, 94·1; Solomon S. Cohen, 93·9; Jonathan Rowland, 93·9; Louis N. Magargee, 93·3; Peter H. Boyd, 92·7; Thomas Keely, 92·1; Aaron Appel, 91·7; Charles K. Schull, 90·7; Samuel M. Hyneman, 90·2; Pleasanton L. Conquest, 88·2, John C. Pomeroy, 87·04; George C. Day, 87·1; William Freeborn, 86·5; Ferdinand H. Whitaker, 86·5; Charles W. MacFarlane, 86·2; Stephen D. Barbour, 86·2; Charles F. Kerbaugh, 86·2; James F. Lynd, 85.

Division G.—Reginald H. W. Lewis, 90·5; Andrew J. Parker, 88; John W. Roberts, 87·4; Charles R. Pancoast, 86·4; David H. Bowen, 85·6; Thomas C. Brown, 85·2; John C. Young, 85.

Division H.—William H. Kenyon, 93·6; Gilbert D. Raine, 90·7; William C. Craige, 88; George W. Wright, 66·2; William Kohn, 86·2; Charles W. Wignall, 85·6.

Professor Riche's Remarks.

In conferring the degrees, Professor George Inman Riche, the Principal of the school, addressed the graduates as follows:—

Young Men:—The degree just conferred has a significance and imposes duties of which you will never, I trust, be unmindful. While it marks the completion of your course in the institution of which for four years you have been students, it heralds, let us hope, a future of devotion to science and of usefulness to the community. Never forget that while it certifies that you are grounded in the elements of knowledge, it pledges you to a persevering effort to master the details of some of the infinite applications of that knowledge that, while it evidences your indebtedness to the public for education, the richest boon that life can bestow, it fastens upon you the obligation to discharge that indebtedness by unswerving fidelity to the principles which underlie the common school system, and which are indeed the essential conditions of our republican experiment. Remember especially that the Central High School, among whose alumni you now take your stand, looks to you, among others, for the vindication of its necessity and usefulness. Go forth, then, to a life, not of inglorious ease, but of labor and continued struggle. Your education has prepared you for the especial study of the *mechanic arts*, as well as for that of the professions. Shrink from no toil, however arduous. Despise no toil, however humble. Be patient unto the end, and with a reliance upon that beneficent Providence who cares for all His creatures, achieve the kind and measure of success which may lie within the scope of your powers and opportunities. Yield to no false ambition, but be ever true to the honest impulses of your own hearts, and I feel confident that, as to-day you leave this institution crowned with its honors and its laurels, so, at the close of life, whether that life be long or short, you will be graduated into a nobler and higher existence, crowned with the unfading honors which are the gift of God alone.

The Master's Oration,

delivered by Samuel Gormly, Esq., was as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have the honor to represent on this occasion the Forty fifth Class of the Central High School. A custom has grown up in these Commencements that every graduated class of five years' standing, whose members are entitled to the degree of Master of Arts, should be represented by one of its own members. Few more effective methods could be devised for the purpose of preserving that attachment which should always exist between the graduate and his Alma Mater, for their mutual benefit. The great Universities of America and Europe owe much of their power and influence to the fact that their graduates forever continue their children Every exertion is made to preserve and increase the old feelings and affections. In times of difficulty or danger, a zealous and powerful body is thus enlisted to supply their wants or to oppose their enemies. This should be the aim of all who have at heart the welfare of our beloved institution. Its stability must depend not only in its recognized usefulness to the community, but on the conduct in after life and the generous support of its graduates. May it always find its warmest defenders in those whose youth it has nurtured. May they ever be eager to protect their Alma Mater from assault and desirous to increase her efficiency. The High School, however, has hitherto placed its great reliance on the public confidence in its educational ability; and that confidence has been freely extended, as the public interest manifested in its successive commencements conclusively prove; and the large and brilliant audience here to-day shows that confidence has not been diminished under the present management.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I propose to offer a few brief and general remarks on the spirit of the age. We hear a great deal now-a-days on the spirit of the age. Writers and orators find it an unfailing source of eloquence and wisdom. Every one is conscious of a vague something of that name, but few have inquired into its real character. It is certainly difficult to define, but a close study will enable us to comprehend its origin and meaning. You will observe the very name "spirit of the age" implies that it is general and not confined to a particular country or people. It is active in Europe and America, and is felt in the oldest as well as in the newest communities. The recognition and consciousness of this general spirit by the present generation is the great distinguishing characteristic of modern times.

All history reveals no trace of anything similar in any previous age. Rome and Greece, of course, had certain periods of their existence which were distinguished from preceding ones by the prevalence of a particular spirit or sentiment. But that spirit or sentiment was confined to its own country, and unfelt beyond its borders. Man's life in ancient times was so severely national that all foreigners were considered enemies, whose lives might be sacrificed for that cause alone. There was then no intercourse between nations and peoples by which it was possible for any thought or sentiment to become common to them all. The growth of commerce, however, in modern times, the invention of the printing press, the use of steam and the telegraph, and the various appliances of science by the general diffusion of knowledge has brought the most remote people together, and promoted a habit of national intercourse in which artificial and and even natural distinctions have been almost obliterated. The study of the modern languages, too, has made the whole world acquainted with the thoughts and feelings of each particular people, and has brought their leading minds into communion. The slender cable across the ocean has completed the connection, and now the whole civilized world thinks, feels, and speaks in unison. This general communion of thought and feeling makes our advantage over the ancients, and gives us the great fact which we call the spirit of the age. The linking together in this way of the human mind, without regard to distance or numbers, has created a vast universal mind that belongs to no country or people, but only to the whole race.

Nothing can occur of importance to any particular people or country without its cognizance. The public press, always first to recognize a coming truth, has acknowledged its demands, and now we read every morning in the columns of the newspapers the events of the previous day in every quarter of the globe. The local affairs of Philadelphia are perused by us with no more avidity than the stirring telegrams from Paris. The debates of the French Legislative Body or the British Parliament are read with the same interest, or rather, perhaps, want of interest, as the debates of our own Congress. The various tendencies, expressions, and manifestations of this universal mind we call "the spirit of the age." The manner in which it acts, and the new elements it has introduced into our present life, form an interesting and instructive study. It is the great controlling spirit in the grand movements of modern progress and reforms. And he who would understand these movements fully must place himself in harmony and sympathy with it. This vast intellect has just become conscious of its unity and power; and, although composed of numerous individuals, it is beginning to act with all the energy and directness of a single mind. Unions and Councils are called together by it from all parts of the world, and we see continually the representatives of the most distant and diverse nations assembled in deliberation. The General Council of the Roman Church, now sitting in Rome, is one manifestation in a limited direction of a branch of the universal thought on the subject of religion. The present Workingmen's Congress, at Basle, in Switzerland, the French Exposition, and the various world's fairs, were another expression of the same general mind in reference to human industry. And signs do portend that the time may not be far distant when politics and government will be similarly treated and all mankind brought under the one universal ruling power of human opinion.

The Honorary Address.

by Dewey Bates, was read by Robert E. Pattison, the valedictorian, the author being present, but too much indisposed to speak. We make the following abstract:—

Directed by stern integrity, rigid impartiality, and sound judgment, the historian's pen has prepared a chart—to the life of nations what the navigator's chart is to the mariner. Not merely, then, that the past might be remembered, not merely that posterity might be incited by the records of a glorious ancestry to the performance of similar deeds of martial heroism, does the historian pen his truthful pages, but that nations might read, and reading learn the rocks and shoals, the quicksands and whirlpools, the safe and dangerous harbors, the broad and narrow channels of national navigation. Here, then, lies the true office of the historian—to furnish flawless charts, by which the national bearings may be accurately determined, and the "ship of state" directed into the true course towards national prosperity.

While some historical records shine with a splendor which the passage of ages has failed to dim, others glow less brightly, and some, after doubtful existence, disappear like lost stars, to be seen again no more. Again, since the work of ages has been necessary to generate that force which in a short interval has manifested itself in the production of those grand and imposing landmarks of nature, so in history—while to some one event the grand developments may be traced, the causes, the influences which have been constantly at work, and which have been continually accumulating, till the addition of one more event has forever destroyed the equilibrium—these influences will often be found to extend through cycles of time, and to have been developed when the original agitators had long since disappeared, unnoticed, even on history's page.

Martin Luther was not the cause of the Reformation. He was the feather beyond the *quantum sufficit*, which bore down the scale. The declaration of the independence of these United States was not the work of a few men, in a few months, but it was the result of the accumulated murmurings from thousands of oppressed colonists, through years of British tyranny. Thus may we trace back the convulsions and sudden eruptions which mark the historic page. Thus must the causes which have influenced the courses of nations be sought for not in the present, nor in adjacent influences, but far down the avenues of time, and among sources widely distant.

The Valedictory Address,

which was too length, for publication in this connection, will be found in full on our sixth page.

Testimonial to the First Honor Man.

Previous to the awarding of testimonials to the graduates, Mr. Abbott, member of the Board of School Control, presented, on behalf of Mr. Halliwell, Secretary of the Board, a handsome silver medal to Dewey Bates, Esq., who delivered the honorary address.

—Work threatens to stop on the New York Post Office on account of the appropriation running dry. The first appropriation, about $480,000, has been nearly expended with satisfactory results.

—Some intoxicated Yale students knocked at the door of a fellow student who was not intoxicated. The latter at once "went for" his visitors, when the soberest of the party told the offender to ask the student's pardon. A little too far gone to comprehend the situation, he staggered up and said, "Mr. ——, if I pounded on your door (hic) I thank you." The apology was considered sufficient.

A MURDERER RUN DOWN.

A Frightened Fiend Crawling Through Sewers and Tracked by the Slime—A Hideous Crime and the Fury of a San Francisco Mob.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of January 27 tells this thrilling and horrible story:—

About 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the body of a female child was found lying in the filth and ooze under a wharf building resting upon piles, at the corner of Pacific and Drumin streets. She was apparently not more than six or seven years of age. It required but a cursory examination to show that she had been murdered. It required but a brief further examination to reveal the horrible fact that this infant had been the victim of one of those horrible crimes which the sane and healthy mind cannot conceive of as possible. Her name was Maggie Ryan. She was the daughter of poor parents, and had been missing since Friday.

ON THE TRACK.

Detective Bohen and Officer Flannegan went to work in a laudable manner, searching every nook and hole near the scene of the dreadful deed. While so engaged a little boy named O'Connor came running breathlessly to them and said that a man was watching their movements from a certain place where the two streets, Pacific and Davis, intersected. The officers approached the place, and when within fifty feet a man dressed in a red shirt and black pants, with a black slouch hat, darted out and ran in an opposite direction. The officers started after him, and

THE CHASE

began. Word was sent to the harbor police office and thence telegraphed to the City Hall, and in a few moments a posse of police officers were on the ground, and, under the direction of Chief Crowley, went to work. In the meantime the news had spread around, and crowds flocked along the streets and wharves, and gathered, increasing momentarily in numbers, at every point from which it was supposed the fugitive was likely to be seen. The news was heard at the City Hall, and the band of hurrying policemen were seen running with all speed to the city front. People of all ages and classes joined in the hue and cry, and followed them down, running through mud, jostling against foot passengers, and pushing and elbowing their way forward. Now they catch glimpses of him, but always they see his tracks plain in the oozy mud. At last they come all to a halt before the stinking mouth of some great sewer, some outlet of the city's foulness and impurities. Into its cavernous recesses the footsteps plainly lead, but the officers pause; even in their excitement they cannot face that overpowering, suffocating stench which issues from within.

"THERE HE IS AGAIN."

All of a sudden they hear the cry, "There he is!" "There he goes!" and they are again spreading off in the direction indicated. A Battery street grocer had seen him crossing the street, covered with mud, and going in the direction of North Beach. The crowd has got the scent, and once more the chase begins, this time on dry land. Down past the corner of Battery and Greenwich streets they fly, when of a sudden right in front of them the red shirt darts across and under a small landing for boats. "There he is!" "Now we've got him!" "Shoot him!" "Hang him!" "Kill him!" and such cries fill the air, while the infuriated mob gather closely around the spot where he disappeared. Officer Dugan jumped through an opening in the wharf, closely followed by a Chronic's reporter, and splashing and floundering, pursued and pursuers went close in front of the sea-wall, heading again for Vallejo and Green streets.

CAPTURED.

Before, however, he could gain that point, the crowd had rushed around above, and there they stood, ready to tear him limb from limb—all hope cut off. He stopped, looked irresolutely for a moment both ways, and stood at bay. Another moment and Dugan had his panting, pale, and terrified prisoner by the shoulder—a prisoner at last. A yell of mingled ferocity and exultant triumph went up from the crowd, and the closed in upon the prisoner. The officers were too quick for them, and with batons drawn they formed a ring around the trembling wretch. A universal yell of "Hang him!" "Hang him!" issued from their throats, and with threatening gestures they commenced to press in around the police, who with the greatest difficulty kept the prisoner in their midst. When near the corner of Front and Vallejo street an expressman launched a halter from his wagon, with the injunction to use it at the next lamp-post. The rope was eagerly snatched up and passed to the centre, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions and the frequent use of force that the man's neck was kept from the noose. All the way up to the City Hall this was kept up. Numbers of women flocked around him, and were even bolder in their attacks than the men, throwing themselves boldly in the way and endeavoring to get hold of his clothes. When the corner of Dunbar alley was reached the street was packed as full as it could hold for a distance of two blocks or more, and the prevailing sentiment appeared to be, "Hang him!" "Hang him!"

THE BODY AT THE MORGUE.

In the evening the Coroner's office on Market street was visited by hundreds eager to see the remains of the poor little victim. They had been neatly dressed and laid on a large marble dissecting table—the hands folded calmly over the breast, and an expression of placid repose on the little face. The visitors were evidently much affected, particularly the women, who wept copious tears at the sad and pitiable sight.

FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED CHILD.

The scene at Lockhart & O'Brien's beggars description, and the interest manifested in the sad affair could hardly be overestimated. The little one was robed in white, and laid out in the back parlor of the establishment at the request of the mother. The child has a fair complexion, regular features, and, with her light-brown hair brushed back and confined with a strip of white ribbons, looked the embodiment of purity and innocence. Strong men shook with emotion while gazing upon the body, and mothers drew their children closer to them after beholding the sad sight. The remains were visited by over 6000 people, many of whom manifested a desire to contribute something towards the relief of the destitute family.

HANGING A HUSBAND.

Halter and Cold Poison in Iowa—Startling Attempt of a Female to Sever the Marital Bond.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat* says:—

Hans is good at "pitch," but not successful as a provider. He won't make money for himself, and spends what Gretchen makes. She interviewed a druggist. He promised arsenic, smelt a rat, put Hans on his guard, and gave Gretchen starch instead of poison. Hans threw up his hand and went home. It was somewhat late, and he could risk it for an hour or two by the side of the would-be murderess. The next day everything moved on just the same. Hans didn't eat a very hearty breakfast, and went up town to buy his provender. At dinner time he came home hungry, and pitched into the victuals with unspeakable avidity. His jaws soon lighted on the treacherous starch. He gave a yell and doubled himself up like a wounded boa constrictor. He fell on the floor and had spasms. In short, he took on scollops high. His wife sat by, enjoying the spectacle and tenderly inquiring, "Wat is der matter mit Hans?" When he had become insensible, she went up stairs, three at a time, and let down a good sized rope through a auger hole into the room where Hans lay. Then she came down and fastened the rope around his neck, propped him up in a sitting position, and again went up stairs. But Hans had an inkling of her fell intent, and, coming to himself, with remarkable presence of mind he quickly undid the noose from his neck and slipped it around the leg of the dinner table; then he calmly sat down in a chair and awaited developments. The way that table lit across the floor the next minute was a caution. It was yanked all out of shape, and every dish on it smashed into a thousand pieces, and then the piece of furniture drawn tight up against the ceiling. Soon after was heard the voice of his beloved wife from the upper chamber window, calling out in accents of grief that her dear lord had committed suicide, and the neighbors commenced to run towards the house. Coming down stairs she met the irate Hans, who advanced threateningly, brandishing a formidable switch, with which he proceeded to belabor her most unmercifully. Gretchen could not see "how it come to was" that Hans could swallow poison with impunity, and gives it up as a bad job. Hans enjoys his customary evening game, and has his opinion of a man who can't govern his household.

—The author of "St. Elmo" and "Vashti" is engaged upon a sequel to the latter novel, which, it is said, will render Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary entirely useless.

CUBA.

Views of Mr. Senator Sumner Upon Cuban Recognition—The Question of War with Spain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Your correspondent yesterday called on Mr. Sumner to have a chat on such topics as are now brought prominently forward in the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Correspondent—Mr. Sumner do you think that, in view of the late reported successes of the Cubans and the generally more promising aspect of their affairs, the attitude of the administration on the question of according Cuba belligerent rights will undergo any immediate change?

Mr. Sumner—No, sir. The question is, in my opinion, as far from a solution as ever. Indeed, the position of the Government on this question is made even still more delicate from the very fact of the possible truth of the reports to which you allude. Granting that those reports are correct, which, however, I am strongly inclined to doubt, considering the channels through which they reach us, the successes gained are not of themselves of any material importance to the Cubans, nor of any signal disadvantage to the Spaniards. In this view of the case, the Government cannot commit itself to any fixed line of policy, either favorable or adversative to the cause of the revolutionists, until evidence shall have been adduced which shall conclusively prove that the one power or the other is clearly in the ascendant, without the possibility, or rather the probability, of reverse. General Puello may or may not have been defeated at Guiamara; he yet has at his disposal a large force of men and an unexhausted exchequer, two most vital elements to the successful prosecution of the war, no matter where may be the theatre of action. These the Cubans do not possess, at least in an equal degree, and their defeat in the late battles would probably have sealed their fate beyond the power or hope of resuscitation. There is no probability, it seems to me, of this Government yielding to the popular clamor on the Cuban question until the Cubans shall have accomplished the following results:—First, given evidence of their ability as a military power to accomplish the purpose they profess to be able to accomplish, viz., the driving out of the Spaniards from the island at the point of the bayonet; second, the occupation of some city or impregnable position where all matters having an international or legal bearing may be adjudged without the fear of a reversal of judgment in case of Spanish success in the field. The latter event necessarily implies the former, but I state it as a distinct proposition in order to clothe it with the degree of importance that it in my opinion deserves. The Government is not, then, sufficiently assured on these points to enable it to fix its line of policy. Unquestionably the feeling of the American people is in favor of the recognition of Cuba without further delay, but I hardly think that it is their cool, sober judgment that speaks. We are, *par excellence*, as a nation, creatures of impulse, and are prone to give free rein to our ideas without sufficiently studying what will probably result therefrom, if carried into practical effect. The question of Cuba is not really understood by one out of a hundred of our so-called thinking men. The workings of the secret machinery have not yet been exposed to the public gaze. It is not so much what the Cubans have failed, or may fail, to accomplish, to which is attributable the present attitude of the Government on this question, as it is the probable results that will follow the recognition of her belligerency by the United States. In the latter case Spain has distinctly avowed her intention of making it a *casus belli*, notwithstanding that the result of a war between the two Governments could have but one possible result—the discomfiture of the weaker power. I have no doubt but that Spain would gladly relinquish Cuba—but it cannot be done through intimidation or threat on our part, implied or expressed. In spite of the degeneracy of the times as evidenced in all the pursuits comprehended within the meaning of the words agriculture and commerce, Spain still preserves her old Castilian pride in all its pristine vigor. The recollections of times gone by—when her flag floated over a hundred citadels of Europe—when England, France, Austria, Germany, and Italy, in whole or in part, bowed an humble acknowledgment to the supremacy of her arms—when, in fact, her power on the continent of Europe was little if any less than that of ancient Rome—comes to her mind with too startling a force to suffer her pride to undergo the still further humiliation of yielding, without a desperate struggle, Cuba—the brightest and most precious of her island jewels. I have no doubt but that within twenty-four hours after the accordance by this Government of belligerent rights to Cuba, the Spanish telegraph would flash a thousand contracts to the shipyards of the Clyde and the Mersey for the fitting out of vessels destined to prey on our commerce. You see the result at a glance. The Alabama, a single vessel, injured our commerce to the extent of scores of millions of dollars; what would be the damage, then, when a thousand Alabamas were let loose against us? I can hardly estimate the amount in money; but a financial crash would ensue that would shake the pillars of the Government to their very foundations.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

WOOL'S WILL.

The Last Will and Testament of Major-General Wool.

The last will and testament of the late Major-General John E. Wool was presented in the Surrogate's Court, Troy, New York, on Tuesday morning last. The document is quite lengthy, and, together with the two codicils, covers about twenty pages of letter paper. The will itself is dated March 17, 1868, and is signed by the General. One of the codicils is dated November 2, 1869, and the other November 5 of the same year. Neither of the codicils is signed by the General in his own handwriting, but both are attested with his mark. After making provisions for the payment of his funeral expenses the testator directs that there shall be given to his wife, Sarah N. Wool, his residence on the corner of Ferry and First streets, to be used by her during her life. The horses, carriages, and harness belonging to him, except his military saddle and equipments, which are given to Chester Griswold, are also bequeathed to her. A mortgage for $5000 is given to Helen M. Hicks, together with $20,000. One year after the decease of his wife the executors are directed to pay to his niece, Eliza Morgan, the sum of $20,000. The following bequests of money were made:—

Asher Ridley Morgan	$50,000
John Wool Morgan	5,000
Eliza Baldwin, per annum	250
Benjamin B. Wool	7,000
Peter Wool	5,000
John E. Wool, Jr. (cousin of deceased), per annum	350
Amos K. Hadley and wife	2,500
Rev. Duncan Kennedy and wife	1,000
Joseph W. Moulton, brother-in-law	7,500
Sarah W. Cooper	7,000
Brevet Major-General Crane and wife	4,000
Colonel Alexander Hamilton, Jr.	5,000
Brevet Major-Meneral Richard Arnold	5,000
William Lawrenson	900
Anna Letson	1,500
Sarah Jackson	1,200
William H. Jackson	1,000
John A. Griswold	5,000
John Wool Griswold	5,000
Mrs. Rush G. Hawkins	1,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	20,000
Troy Orphan Asylum	3,000
Day Home	2,000
Catholic Orphan Asylum	2,000
Executors, each	5,000

James H. Davis is given the full use of the house now occupied by him on Ferry street. John Wool Griswold receives, on the death of Mrs. Wool, the homestead. The first codicil gives an additional gratuity of $25,000 to John W. Griswold. The second authorizes the executors to pay to Mrs. Wool a sum not exceeding $50,000 to be expended for a monument. This codicil also gives to Williams College $25,000. To the heirs of Robert Wool $25,000 are given. Chester Griswold receives $10,000; each of the other children of John A. Griswold receives $3000. Generals Hardee and Townsend are bequeathed $2000 each. James Davis, in addition to the bequest made in the will, comes in for $1000. This codicil revokes $5000 of the amount given to the Rensselaer Institute.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Western Union Tele	35⅝
Con. Stock Scrip...	97⅛	Pacific Mail Steam...	41¼
do. scrip.....	95⅞	Toledo & Wabash R.	47
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	24⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R com	74⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.....	97⅜	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	89
Mich. South. & Ni. R.	88⅛	Adams Express.....	64⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	98⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co....	19⅞
Chi. and N. W. com..	73⅝	United States.....	50⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref..	90¼	Tennessee 6s, new.	49⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.....	119½	Gold.....	120¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	91¾	Market firm.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

South American News—The Guatemala Revolution—Popular Rising in Bolivia—Heavy Fire in Rochester, New York—The Navy Yard Troubles.

Governor Geary Vetoes the Metropolitan Police Bill.

FROM THE STATE.

The Police Bill Vetoed by the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—The Governor has vetoed the Metropolitan Police bill, and has sent his message upon the subject to the House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Civil and Steam Engineers at the Navy Yards.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The recent order of the Secretary of the Navy to the commandants of navy yards, transferring the Bureau of Yards and Docks Department of the yards to the executive officer of the several yards has created quite a commotion.

Heretofore the departments of the several bureaus at the navy yards have have been under the supervision and control—under the commandant—of a civil engineer, naval constructor, chief engineer, etc. Now a change has been made by superseding the civil engineer, and it is proposed to make like changes by superceding the Naval Constructor and Steam Engineer.

One of the reasons given for the change is that a line officer knows how to navigate a ship, and, consequently, does, or should, know how to model and build one, hence the executive officer should supersede the Naval Constructor, and also that the executive officer understands steam engineering in all its details and is more compent to manage the Steam Engineering Department of a yard than the Chief Engineer, which may be true in some few cases.

There are too many of the line and staff on nominal duty at the navy yards. They procure, through various influences, assignment to those duties, where, in fact, there is no duty for them to perform but to receive their pay once a month. There are three times as many engineers at the navy yards than are actually needed, as also of officers of other grades of the line and staff. Sea air would be a benefit to them, and the yards should be thinned out by giving them sea service.

The Tax on Whisky in Bond.

The whisky men from all parts of the country are now here in great force, their object being to extend the time before the tax on whisky in bond is required to be paid from one year, as under the present law, to three. They have had an interview with Commissioner Delano, who endorsed their views, and will recommend them to the favorable action of Congress. This morning they had an interview with the House Committee on Ways and Means, resulting favorably to their views.

The Discharged Navy-yard Workmen.

Mr. F. T. Walton, of your city, is here, working actively in the interests of the men recently discharged from the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Several times before this he has visited Washington in the same interest, and is taking an active and influential part in the attempt to restore the discharged workmen to their former positions.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamer Alaska.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall, with dates to the 1st inst., has arrived, bringing $83,000 in treasure from California.

The Revolution in Guatemala.

Guatemala dates to the 21st December state that the revolution there is fast dying out, and has assumed a very slight importance.

Failure of the Coffee Crop.

Nicaragua advices state that the coffee crop is an entire failure.

Indian Rising in Bolivia.

A rising of Indians in the interior of Bolivia has taken place. The town of Huaicho was captured by them, and a Government force was about starting for the scene. In a battle which previously occurred it was reported that the Indians and the troops each lost one hundred men in killed and wounded.

Heavy Claim Adjudicated.

A Lima letter dated January 21 states that the umpire called in to decide the claim of Ruden & Co., which was in dispute between the Peruvian and American members of the commission to adjust the pending claims, has decided in favor of Ruden & Co. The amount claimed was nearly $200,000.

Marine News.

The United States gunboat Nyack sailed from Galipagos for Callao January 20.

FROM NEW YORK.

Flour Mill Burned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The Shawmut Flouring Mill, at Brown's Race, owned and occupied by James M. Whitney & Co., was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $40,000; insured for $18,000, of which $13,000 was on the building and $5000 on the stock. The adjoining building and stocks therein were damaged slightly by water, in the aggregate perhaps to the amount of $2000, but are fully covered by insurance.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 10—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝ for account. American securities are firm; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87¼; of 1865, old, 86⅞; of 1867, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 84¾. American stocks are quiet. Erie, 20; Illinois Central in demand and market excited. It is quoted at 119⅝; Great Western, 27.

PARIS, Feb. 10—A. M.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—A. M.—Cotton market opened quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝@11¾c. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 10—A. M.—Tallow firm at 46s. 3d. Turpentine, 30s. 6d.@31s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 10.—Petroleum opened firm at 59f. HAVRE, Feb. 10.—Cotton opened quiet at 138f. on the spot, and 136f. 50c. afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 10—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; and for account, 92¾. Five-twenties of 1865, 87. Railways steady; Illinois Central, 111½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—2 P. M.—Red Western Wheat, 7s. 4d. Corn, 26s. 6d. Pork, 97s. Lard, 70s.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Feb. 10, 1870.

There is some excitement in general business circles in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court, holding that a contract made before the Legal-tender act of 1862 passed into law must be discharged in coin. The decision is a very important one, and will have a stimulating effect on the market value of corporate bonds coming under this category, as it adds 20 per cent. to the aggregate indebtedness with the present premium on gold, whilst enforcing the payment of interest in future in gold. The specie market will be stimulated into activity hereby, as it will be in great demand at periods for interest payments.

There is no change in the loan market. Currency is abundant and cheap, and no difficulty is felt in obtaining it to any reasonable extent on satisfactory security.

Gold is dull but steady, selling at 120⅜@120⅝. Government bonds are dull and heavy.

The stock market was active, and prices well sustained. City sixes were steady. Sales of the new issues at 100⅝. Lehigh gold loan was in good request at 92¼.

Reading Railroad was hardly as active. Sales at 48·69, no change. Pennsylvania Railroad was strong, with sales at 56⅝. Sales of Camden and Amboy Railroad at 114⅛@114½; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 41½; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54½. 36 was bid for North Pennsylvania. Catawissa Railroad was strong, with 35¼ bid; and for Philadelphia and Erie 29⅛, b. o., was offered.

The balance of the list was steady, but the transactions were limited Sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at 119 and Ocean Oil at ⅝, s. o.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	100⅛	6 sh Penna R	56⅝

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE BARRICADES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Paris has again, after nineteen years' pause, rushed to the barricades. Upon the arrest of M. Rochefort, a multitude of his friends raised the cry of revolt on a signal from M. Gustave Flourens, who declared that insurrection had begun. Forthwith, Paris with its old fury began to tear up its streets and turn over its omnibuses, and to make at least several quarters of the city a scene of war. Belleville and La Villette, and the neighborhood of the Montmartre, were chosen for its demonstration. Upon this part of the city the lavish genius of Baron Haussmann for spending the money of Frenchmen in order to make it a greater architectural possibility to shoot them down, has not been fully exercised.

The world is not surprised to hear that the Parisians have attempted insurrection, nor will it be astonished to hear that the attempt has been suppressed. The one hundred thousand soldiers whom Napoleon knows how to turn in upon Paris at a moment's notice ought to be competent to make him master of the situation. Curiously, their number is just the same as that wherewith a usurper one bloody December overthrew the liberties of France. It is the fatal number of the *coup d'etat*. Looking back upon the day when fraud reared its throne upon massacre, no man can predict that Napoleon will be more merciful now than then, if only his bayonets are firm and his well-trained soldiers are provoked. It is impossible to forget at this time that Napoleon perpetrated one of the cruelest, most sweeping slaughters of a people and its liberties on record. He did it, it is true, in the name of the people, as Danton, Robespierre, and other less sagacious students of French nature had done before him. All that we need remember just now is that he did a dishonest act in a murderous spirit. It was not his fate to be upright, to love life more than its sacrifice, and his country more than himself, but to serve the baser part of the country which he debased. Like all men of exceeding ambition, his selfish genius helped to create the necessity which he made his excuse for perjury and slaughter. How much he has expiated the crime of December by holding France, with the permission of Providence, under his able sway, it is for Frenchmen to judge.

There will be a variety of contemptuous comments on the latest phase of opposition to Bonapartism; yet we imagine that Rochefort and his partisans have advanced a step in the respect of those who are disposed to esteem a thousand *sans culottes* with arms in their hands more than a lonely man eating prison fare or the bread of exile. The Mamelukes of the French press, and the flunkeys of the English and American press, had a chance to show their instincts when a citizen of Paris was murdered by a prince for challenging a Bonaparte. Now Paris in desperation challenges another Bonaparte. Will he, too, murder his fellow-citizens if they excite him?—and then, what will the flunkeys say? This latest demonstration is likely enough to be quieted till the next day of crisis, till the next day of weakening and disintegration. For the present it will serve to bring back to the mind of France a bloodier event than this can possibly be—the terrible deed of December, 1851. On that occasion one regiment alone slew 2400 men, and the fatal one hundred thousand committed, according to the historian of the period, nine different species of slaughters, including that of the massacre of non-combatants in cold blood. The Empire cannot now surpass its masterpiece. A people who have had Robespierre and Marat, and Danton and Mirabeau, could hardly expect to get along without Louis Napoleon and M. Rochefort; but let us above all remember the French people. Barricades mean now as ever that life in France is cheap, more or less, and that government is dear.

PROTECTION DOOMED.

From the N. Y. World.

We copy the following statement from the *Tribune*:—

"The free-traders made an earnest demonstration in the House yesterday under the lead of Mr. Marshall (Dem.), of Illinois. They were squarely met by a motion of Mr. Kelsey, of this State, to lay on the table, and beaten by 89 to 77, and, on reconsideration, by 91 to 80. They had nearly or quite every Democratic vote, including those of Messrs. Haldeman, Getz, Reading, Stiles, Van Auken, and Woodward, of Pennsylvania (Randall absent or dodging). Mr. Barnum, of Connecticut (Dem.), was likewise silent. We believe no Republican from any Eastern State voted against protection."

The *Tribune* seems to exult in the fact that no member of its party from any Eastern State voted against protection. Its exultation is as foolish as it will certainly be short-lived. Even with the advantage of an unbroken front by the Eastern Republicans, the protectionists had a majority of only 11 in a total vote of 171.

Assuming this to be the present relative strength of the protectionists and free-traders in the House of Representatives, it is easy to see that protection is on its last legs, and will fall prostrate immediately after the next census, which is to be taken this year. Within the last ten years the population of the East has remained comparatively stationary, while the West has been advancing at a prodigious rate of growth. In the new apportionment of Representatives founded on the census about to be taken, the Eastern States will lose, and the Western States make large gains. As soon as the West is represented in Congress in proportion to its population, the era of high tariffs will end. The protectionists have even now a majority of only eleven, and the new apportionment will at once change it into a majority at least thrice as great on the other side.

Nor will the gain to the free-trade side come wholly from the West. The relative strength of the South in Congress will be considerably increased by the new apportionment, and the South retains its old hostility to protective tariffs. In consequence of the abolition of slavery, the South will be entitled to representatives for the whole of its negro population, instead of three-fifths of it which was the rule previous to emancipation. It was not till after the Southern Senators and Representatives withdrew from Congress, in the winter before the war, that the protectionists were able to pass the Morrill tariff. With the South again represented, and both the West and the South largely strengthened, protection will be repudiated by majorities which will make the editor of the *Tribune* stare and gasp.

The preponderating public sentiment of both the great agricultural sections—the West and the South—is decisively in favor of free trade. If protection were the true policy, it would be for the advantage of the West to have the Erie and Welland Canals filled up, the great railroad lines which connect it with the Atlantic coast destroyed, and intercourse with the outer world obstructed by elevating and extending the Allegheny range of mountains until they formed a complete barrier to intercourse. Such obstruction and isolation would effectually do the work of a protective tariff, by giving the manufacturers of the West a monopoly of the home market. But the West has always acted, and will always continue to act, on the idea that free and cheap intercourse with the outside world is the main element of its prosperity. Their section has been developed in proportion as means of intercourse have been multiplied. They have always felt that the greatest of their wants is easy access to distant markets; and it is all the same to them whether intercourse is obstructed by physical barriers or by protective tariffs, the operation of both being precisely alike.

The chief industry of the South admits of no protection. There is no part of the world which can compete with it in the production of cotton. The South produces this great staple in such abundance that it supplies the consumption of a great part of the world. This bounty of nature, this unrivalled advantage of soil and climate, would be of comparatively little value without free access to other markets than our own. When you talk to the Southern people about the necessity of protecting home industry, they will deride you. When they send a cargo of cotton to England, will industry be employed and protected by compelling the ship to come back in ballast, instead of earning freights on a return cargo of manufactured goods? Will the shippers of the cotton be protected or benefited by paying fifty per cent. duties on the return cargo, and losing that proportion of the fruits of their industry? The goods which they import in exchange for their cotton are as much a product of home industry as are the same kind of goods manufactured in this country. If seventy hands employed on a cotton plantation can bring into a New York warehouse as much cutlery as a hundred hands employed in making cutlery in the United States, there is no sense or justice in taxing the plantation labor for the benefit of the factory labor. They are equally home labor, and the country is most benefited by that which yields the largest returns in consumable articles. At any rate, a policy will never find acceptance in the South which prevents Southern industry from receiving the full price of its products. And with the South and the West combined in a solid free trade phalanx, the days of protection are numbered. Its total overthrow will speedily follow the reapportionment under the census of this year.

RICKETTY LEGISLATURES IN THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The reconstructed Legislatures in the South are not a source of pride to the Republican party. Ben Butler himself could not look upon them and say truly, in his benevolent way, "Bless ye, my children." Greeley no doubt execrates and curses them in his heart of hearts, while Sumner alone, whose heart delights in war and strife, may be able to look on with inward satisfaction. The Louisiana Legislature is engaged, it would seem, in a general game of grab. The Governor, from his own statement, seems to be the only honest public official in the State, and he is so unexceptionally honest that he refused one hundred thousand dollars in bribes merely for signing bills. The dusky members, besides, have licensed all sorts of Sunday games, of which Southern darkies are so fond, until it is reported that the principal streets of New Orleans are luminous with signs of "Faro, Keno, etc., Played Here." In the Florida Legislature the little game of impeachment has been played again, the Governor being the party on trial. He was acquitted, but he telegraphed immediately to his representative in Congress to say that all the Federal radical office-holders worked solidly against him. The Alabama Legislature, with a heavy carpet-bag majority, has been quarrelling with the Governor over the proper mode of spelling; the North Carolina Legislature and her Governor and Auditor, between them, have placed the credit of the State in danger; Mississippi threatens to put the Senatorial radicals in a dilemma by sending a colored member to the United States Senate; the Arkansas Legislature and Governor Clayton had to carry on a guerilla warfare for months before they could secure their positions, and Georgia—well, when we speak of Georgia even Philosopher Greeley's capacity for swearing fails to do justice to the subject.

This is a very poor showing for four years of reconstruction. The system pursued by the radicals aimed especially at bringing the States back so thoroughly Republican that they would never give us any more Democratic trouble. But even this has not succeeded. The States are only Republican for the moment. The present Legislatures are onough to blot out all the Republicanism in the South, and the radical leaders in Congress seem to know it, for they have tried to patch Virginia together so as to be sure of her, and are still trying to patch Mississippi in the same way. In fact, the whole reconstruction system has resulted in a thing of shreds and patches that the radicals cannot trust. They fear that Reed, of Florida, is a broken Reed; that the radicalism of Smith, of Alabama, is mythical; that Holden, of North Carolina, does not feel much beholden to the party; that Bullock, of Georgia, is likely to gore his own friends, and that Warmouth, of Louisiana, like Dawes, is talking too much out of school.

RELATION OF TARIFFS, IMPORTS, AND CURRENCY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Senator Fenton, in his speech on the Currency bill, delivered on the 25th of January, places great stress upon the remarkable concurrence of the quantity of foreign imports, and the amount of the currency in circulation, as they are shown in our financial and commercial history, furnishing statistics in proof of the close connection in the two most notable periods of expansion immediately preceding the revulsions of 1837 and 1857. In his tabular statement he embraces both circulation and deposits, and his imports also embrace specie. Even with this complication his figures sustain his general averment that there is a close relation between our imports and the volume of our circulation, when no such causes as the necessities of the Treasury in war and the recent vast exportation of public securities disturb the affinity between them.

The relation of concurrence has held wonderfully in our experience from the close of our last war with Great Britain to the beginning of the Rebellion; but the Senator, we think, is somewhat in error in holding that the expansion of the currency is the cause of, or precedes, excessive importations; and especially in error in saying that "the bearings of the tariff do not touch this point." We propose to show, on the contrary, that, from the year 1828 down to 1860, through the periods of two protective and two free-trade tariffs, in regular alternation, first, that the rates of customs duties rule the volume of the foreign imports; second, that the volume or value of the imports rules the amount of the currency and all its consequences; and thirdly, that certain other financial phenomena clearly establish the precedence of the foreign imports in the concatenation of causes and effects throughout all the great changes in our economic affairs.

In the treatment of the question, we shall exclude the specie account from the imports, and the bank deposits from the currency. The inclusion of the specie imports through a period that overlaps the discovery of precious metals in California, and the treatment of deposits as currency, complicate the question unnecessarily, though it happens that doing so does not materially vary the results.

First, of the relation between the value of the foreign imports and the amount of currency in circulation, under our two highest and two lowest tariffs prior to 1860 (the amounts in millions and tenths of millions of dollars).

UNDER THE TARIFF OF 1828 AND THAT OF 1842.

1829, '30, '31, '32—Average yearly imports, $80·2; average bank notes, $61·0.

1843, '44, '45, '46—Average yearly imports, $100·1; average bank notes, $89·2.

UNDER COMPROMISE TARIFF OF 1833 AND THAT OF 1857.

1834, '35, '36, '37—Average yearly imports, $138·2; average bank notes, $122·0.

1857, '58, '59, '60—Average yearly imports, $324·2; average bank notes, $192·6.

Average consumption of imports and average bank note circulation *per capita* (in dollars and cents).

UNDER TARIFFS OF 1828 AND THAT OF 1842.

1829, '30, '31, '32—Average consumption, $5·21; average circulation, $4·80.

1843, '44, '45, '46—Average consumption, $4·95; average circulation, $4·18.

UNDER COMPROMISE TARIFFS OF 1833 AND THAT OF 1857.

1834, '35, '36, '37—Average consumption, $8·55; average circulation, $7·45.

1857, '58, '59, '60—Average consumption, $10·40; average circulation, $6·43.

Averages are always inaccurate, more especially in matters subject to great fluctuations. Sometimes, where errors of brevity and clearness of statement can be afforded, as in the present case, they may be adopted, though they have the vice of leveling fluctuations, which are the strongest features of the matter in hand.

Let us look at shorter periods in which the contrasts of the systems of duties and the concurrence of the effects are still bolder, and so much the more just as they are nearer in cause and effect:—

In the years 1830, '31, '32, the foreign imports retained for consumption aggregated $207,700,000; the note circulation stood at $61,000,000; the total duties upon the imports averaged 32 per cent. In the years 1835, '36, '37, the aggregate imports for consumption rose to $314,100,000; the circulation, at the highest, $149,000,000; and the total duties were 22 per cent. Here we have the imports increased 50 per cent., the duties reduced 50 per cent., and the average circulation nearly doubled. Then came the revulsion of 1837 of imperishable memory.

Again—the aggregate imports for consumption in the years 1834–5–6, were $312,000,000, the circulation $90,000,000, and the average duties 29·2 per cent.; but nine years later, under the tariff of 1846, the imports rose in the aggregate of the years 1855–6–7 to $860,-800,000; the circulation to an average of $199,000,000, and the duties on the duty-paying goods were down to 23·4 per cent. Whereupon followed the revulsion of 1857. Here again, after a lapse of nine years, three times longer than the interval of the former periods contrasted, for which allowance should be made for the greater growth of wealth and population, we have an increase of the imports of 175 per cent. and a corresponding increase of the circulation of 121 per cent., with average duties 25 per cent. lower.

Here again the ineradicable vice of general averages appears. The duties upon woollens, cottons, hempen goods, iron, and manufactures of iron, in 1844, '5, '6, were 38·4 per cent., and in 1855, '6, '7, only 27·2 per cent.—a reduction in the protective duties on goods which covers almost the entire system of American protection of 41 per cent., instead of the 25 per cent. of the general average upon all imports; none of which are important to our industry except those charged at the highest rates.

The California gold, the Crimean war, and our freedom from extraordinary expenditure, lengthened the run of the tariff of 1846; else we should have had its catastrophe earlier, and the proportion between the circulation and the imports still nearer. The critical years of our financial history best show the connection between excessive imports, expanded currency, low tariffs, and the resulting business catastrophes; the years 1816, 1836, and 1856, and their respective sequels, in duration and severity, show equally well the dependence of all our grand explosions upon the foreign trade as their real primary and efficient cause, and the low tariffs ruling at the times being the predisposing causes of all the mischief.

As a starting point—a standard—it is to be noted that in the two years 1831 and 1832, under the high tariff of 1828, the imports amounted to $158,000,000, and the circulation stood at $61,000,000. Now, in these two years, the sales of the public lands and the receipts from them averaged $2,900,060 per annum, and $2,000,000 were the average for the seven preceding years, varying but a trifle in any year from 1824 to 1830. In 1833 the Compromise act was passed. It began by its first reduction of customs rates in 1834, and displayed its full force in 1835 and 1836. In these two years the imports rose first to $122,000,000 in 1835, and then to $158,900,-000 in 1836—an increase of 77 per cent. in three years, which was followed by a reduction of 40 per cent. in the next two years. In those two years, the sales of the public lands went up, in 1835, to $14,700,000, and in 1836 to $24,800,000; the circulation more than doubled, and the public land sales increased to thirteenfold above all precedent, and fell immediately thereafter to their old average, until 1855 brought them up again to $11,500,000, in preparation for the revulsion of 1857. It must not be forgotten, that, so soon as the protective tariff of 1842 came into operation, beside the reduction to the old standard in these sales, the imports also fell back to $100,000,000 from $159,000,000 in 1836, and the circulation to $82,000,000 from $149,000,000, in 1837.

Here is a relation, striking, positive, palpable, and so interlinked with the imports and the circulation, that an explanation of either must embrace them all. Do not these inseparable facts explain themselves? And what other solution than this can be offered? Inadequate protection induced excess in importations; these demanded, under our business system, first, large advances from the banks to meet the customs duties and payments abroad by the importers; for the balance of trade would be against us in proportion to the excess of imports. Next, the wholesale dealers must have credits in keeping with the increase of their purchases; then the jobbers of the lesser cities; and, lastly, the retailers all over the country—the credit system ruling from three months to a year among dealers, and running, in the main, longer with the consumers; pay-day falling earlier with every grade of merchants, and requiring greater punctuality than could be commanded from the last purchaser. Every one knows that merchants, upon discounted and accommodation paper, are the favored customers of the banks, for the reason that the penalty of suspension and bankruptcy greatly corroborates their credit with money institutions. Banks do not lend on real estate securities. Speculative prices do not begin there; and the moment that the tide of import sets in at low prices, the credit of manufacturers is shaken. Agricultural lands and products do not rise till money is cheapened by its abundance. Bank credits must lead in the rise of domestic property and products; and what leads the bank credits if it be not the demand made by the dealers in foreign commodities when they take possession of the home markets? These credits, as we have said, are multiplied at every stage of the subsequent sales of the imports; and this doubling, trebling, and quadrupling of credits upon the principal stock accounts fully for that expansion of the circulation whose connection is invariable, both in rise and fall, as we have seen.

But if any doubt remains about the primal agency, it is all removed by the working of our public land sales in the times when they were sold for money by the Government. What but an influx of foreign fabrics could drive capital and labor from the Eastern to the Western States and Territories in sudden and enormous overflow? Low tariff duties, a flood of goods from abroad, and a rush from the manufacturing States to the prairies, work their effects upon the treasury; first producing a gorge of the national fund, then national bankruptcy straightway. This is the chain of sequences; and thus the first link is found in the failure of our tariffs to preserve the labor of the nation from invasion. Senator Fenton may be, or he may not be, right about "the relation of the volume and value of the currency," but he is not right in tracing the imports to the currency of the country. There are enough of other agencies at work, and they are abundantly sufficient to explain the excess of imports from which we are now suffering in every department of domestic industry, and in none so much as in the farming interest, which, curiously enough, is at once calling for an expansion of bank money and a reduction of the tariff rates.

One word more upon our present enormous imports from Europe. In the last three and a half years we have taken about a thousand millions' worth, and they have taken our bonds to the like amount at a nominal value for the price of the goods. Those bonds they have at rates ranging from say 70 to 94 cents on the dollar; at the highest about even with the British consols, and the general rate of three per cent. funds in those parts of Europe which supply the great bulk of our imports. In current productive value our six per cents are worth about one hundred and eighty for the hundred. Need we look any further for the cause of the great influx of goods which are charged with duties that do not in fact approach fifty per cent. in effective averages? The stupid general average which puts the rate above 49 per cent. under the present tariff, when stripped of the enormous rates upon tea, coffee, tobacco, and sugar, which Europe does not produce, would show that our manufactures in general are not covered by quite 40 per cent. But our bonds are now paying to the foreign holder the normal European interest upon one hundred and eighty dollars for every hundred that they cost him. He can afford to send his goods here under an impost charge of less than forty upon the hundred.

It is not what we are paying for these goods, measured by *our* currency or our gold standard, but what the foreign producer is receiving by his standard of money value, that his sales are governed by; and the condition of our home currency gives no help in solving the commercial question. Reduce our purchases abroad to harmony with our home industry, and if experience may be relied upon, the regulation of the volume of our paper money will follow. Without this, either bank notes, bank credits, or some other form of currency will keep the virtual circulation up to the demand. Legislation must deal with causes, and take care not to mistake effects for them.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphs, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 6 North SECOND Street, Philadelph

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS
IN
Imported Paper Patterns,
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours' tice.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods superior to anything in this country.
New in design. Moderate in price.
A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Cutting, Basting, Pinking.
Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.
Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 3 6 stuth3

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.
We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.
The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13 3m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26 6

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 6

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. 3 1

FINANCIAL.

CITY WARRANTS
Bought and Sold.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEST HOME INVESTMENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND, SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.
The road is sixty-two miles long, and forms the SHORTEST CONNECTING LINK
in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West to the Pacific Ocean.
It passes through a rich country, *the local trade of which is more than enough to support it*, and as it has three important feeders at each end, its through trade will be heavy and remunerative.
Maps and pamphlets furnished, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment.
The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and the Security
IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
A limited number of the Bonds are offered at 93½, and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the
CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.
SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
2 11thmtf No. 25 South THIRD Street.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [19

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26 6

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.
The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.
Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Robins, Benjamin B. Comegys,
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R. P. McCullagh, Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
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JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 stuth3

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—William Willmire, the lad who was run over on the Washington Avenue Railroad on Tuesday, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday.

—Cold and stormy as last night was, a babe only a few days old was left on a door step on Fifth street, below Spruce. It was taken to the Union Street Station.

—George Richardson, thirty years old, residing at No. 1809 Rhoades street, had one of his hands caught in a cog-wheel yesterday, at Baldwin's locomotive works, and badly lacerated. Both sufferers were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The law requires that whenever the removal of the remains of deceased persons is desired from one cemetery to another, a permit for that purpose shall first be secured from the Board of Health. Accordingly, 1357 permits of this nature were issued by the board last year, realizing to the city $678·50.

—A meeting of the sub-committee from Finance, Board of Revision, Law and Retrenchment and Reform Committees met last evening to consider by what means the outstanding taxes may be most promptly collected. Various plans were suggested and freely discussed, and a committee of three was finally appointed to prepare a bill giving to Councils power to enforce the payment of outstanding taxes.

—A post-mortem examination made by Dr Shapleigh of the body of the unknown man who died on Sunday morning, in a cell of the Third District Station-house, establishes the fact that the deceased came to his death from the effects of congestion of the lungs. No traces of liquor were discovered during the examination, which proves conclusively that the man was not drunk when picked up in the street.

—A meeting of the Philadelphia Produce Association was held at the rooms, on Delaware avenue, yesterday afternoon, President Detwiler in the chair. The Secretary reported that since last meeting two arrests had been made for selling goods without a license. Several propositions for membership were submitted, and were referred. The proposed amendment to the Constitution, increasing the annual assessment of the dues of members, was considered, and finally was laid over until the next meeting.

—The semi-annual meeting of the High School Alumni was held last evening, when the following officers were elected:—

President—E. H. D. Fraley.

Board of Managers—John D. Watson, J. Hopper, George W. Mears, John H. Walls, D. W. Howard, D. W. Sellers, W. B. Atkinson, A. E. Smith, A. P. Colesberry, F. F. Christine, R. R. Ellis, B. W. James, George F. Resger, B. F. Abbott, John J. Weaver, Charles J. Lister, T. V. Williams, W. F. Church, William Nicholson, Charles J. McCleary, Jas. A. Connor, R. L. Wright, Jr., B. F. Houseman, C. C. Taylor, T. F. Jenkins, Wm. N. Meeks, John M. Riding, W. S. Ferguson.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 120¾.

—Nevada last year produced $13,815,000 of treasure.

—Three more volumes of the Roll of Honor have been published.

—Snow to the depth of thirty inches has fallen at Huntingdon, in this State.

—The Postmaster General made a number of changes in post offices in this States yesterday.

—The House, yesterday, refused to adjourn for the purpose of attending McMullin's Richmond pic-nic.

—A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday to increase the number of judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

—A further discussion took place in the Senate yesterday, on the House Census bill, which was finally laid on the table.

—The Senate bill, extending the jurisdiction of aldermen to $300 suits, was reported negatively in the House at Harrisburg yesterday.

—After a lengthy discussion, the proposition to form an independent temperance party was defeated in the State Convention at Harrisburg yesterday, by a large majority.

—It is proposed that the colored people shall celebrate the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by assembling for prayer and thanksgiving on the official announcement being made.

—Yesterday the House Committee commenced an investigation of the alleged sales of cadetships. One witness testified that a member of the last House sold a naval appointment for $800.

—A bill enabling parties losing money by gambling or lotteries to recover the amount with interest, by proceedings within six years, was favorably reported in the House, at Harrisburg, yesterday.

—Governor Jewell and the other State officers, save the Lieutenant-Governor, for which position Morris Tyler is put forward, were renominated by the Connecticut Republican State Convention yesterday.

—Governor Walker, in a message to the Virginia Legislature yesterday, referred to the difficulty of finding judges not disqualified by the fourteenth amendment, and recommended a petition to Congress for a general removal of disbilities.

—Very little progress is being made with the investigation into the management of the State Treasury. Yesterday the committee met, and Mr. Mackey not being ready with certain papers previously ordered, after some wrangling adjourned until Tuesday.

—Mr. Davis presented in the House yesterday a bill to prevent the erection of public buildings on Independence Square, and Mr. Hoag another, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner to see to the erection of the necessary court and municipal buildings on Penn Square; also, for an assessment to defray their cost. The Philadelphia delegation propose that the people shall fix the site by a vote next October.

Foreign Affairs.

—A bill is promised by the English Government enabling aliens to acquire and hold lands.

—Cork complains of loss of prestige by the transfer of all the foreign mails save one to Channel ports.

—Dr. Dollinger is everywhere denounced by the Ultramontanes for his letter against Papal infallibility.

THE PARIS RIOTS.

THE CITY TRANQUIL.

PARIS, Feb. 9—8 P. M.—The city is now tranquil. A strong police force is patrolling the streets. Many of the workshops were closed to-day.

DISTURBANCES AT MARSEILLES.

A crowd of several hundred persons gathered in Marseilles last night and hissed, and in other ways insulted the police and gens d'armes. They were summoned to disperse but refused to do so. The police then charged upon them and made a large number of arrests. After an examination of the prisoners this morning, only thirty were remanded to prison.

ARREST OF "MARSEILLAISE" EDITORS—STOPPAGE OF THE PAPER.

PARIS, Feb. 9, via London.—All the editors of the *Marseillaise* have been arrested. The printer of the paper, M. Valeu, refuses to put it to press.

FURTHER OUTBREAKS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 9—Noon.—The morning journals have the following details of the disturbances which occurred last night. There had been much excitement among the people during the day, which culminated about midnight in a new outbreak.

BARRICADES NEAR THE PALAIS ROYAL.

These were not confined to one locality, nor were they on the scene of those suppressed yesterday at La Villette and Belleville, but nearer the centre of the city and only a few squares from the Palais Royale, new and stronger barricades were thrown up and tenaciously defended.

THE POLICE REPULSED—SOLDIERS CARRY THE BARRICADES.

The police attacked several of them, but were quickly driven off. The military force was then brought into requisition, which, as on the day previous, carried all the barricades without firing on the crowd.

UNWILLINGNESS TO USE FIREARMS.

There seems to be hesitation on the part of both the troops and rioters to resort to the use of firearms.

ORDERS TO THE POLICE.

Strong detachments of police have been placed on all the Boulevards, with orders to forcibly disperse all crowds.

ARRESTS.

Hundreds of rioters have been arrested.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Several were wounded, mainly in conflicts with the police, and it is reported that some were killed.

THE "MARSEILLAISE"

did not appear to-day, and all its editors are under arrest for aiding the rioters. One of the editors, M. Raspail, was also arrested for the same offense.

THE MINISTERS

remained at the police headquarters all night.

KIT BURNS.

His Rat Pit Dedicated as a Home for Fallen Women.

The haunt at 273 Water st., N. Y., known as "Kit Burns' Rat Pit," which has been hired by Rev. William H. Boole of Mrs. Burns, who owns the property, for a mission and a home for the reform of abandoned women, was on Tuesday dedicated to that purpose with religious services and appropriate addresses. The large room on the first floor, which was formerly a bar-room and is now to be devoted to daily prayer meetings and other religious gatherings, was crowded with people, many of them ladies, who desired to exhibit their interest and sympathy in the benevolent enterprise. A great many of the denizens of that region gathered about the entrance, and Kit and his companions, who still occupy the adjoining premises, freely expressed their disgust for the whole proceedings.

The exercises were opened with singing and prayer, after which Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made an address. He said that there was an interest attached to the occasion beyond its mere novelty. It was proposed to recover and reform these unfortunate beings, not only by ministering to their physical wants, or by the force of moral suasion, but by the power and influence of religion. It was not a hopeful field of labor, but it was Christ's field, and the most solemn obligation rested upon His followers to devote themselves to its work. It was said that not one in a thousand of these women could be permanently reclaimed, but that made it none the less a duty to do all that can be done to rescue them from their degradation. Some of the degraded ones had given promise, in their early years, of great beauty of character and all the virtues which adorn the life of woman, but they had been robbed and cheated of the heritage by villains who, per chance, move in the best circles of society, and receive no condemnation for their foul deeds. A terrible day of reckoning awaited them, but in the meantime their poor victims, whose very sensitiveness and delicacy had prevented them from facing society and avoiding utter ruin, deserve our deepest pity and tenderest sympathy.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng said that this was his second visit to this place. About a year ago he had preached in the yard in the rear of the building, and had become convinced that the movement which was begun for the regeneration of Water street was no transitory excitement. He had no confidence, he said, in benevolence which springs from a sense of duty. To be effective it must spring from an intense love of Christ, and a consequent desire to benefit all who need our aid, regarded as His representatives. Personal influence is what was needed. Men could be saved only through men, and what these poor women wanted was the presence of sympathizing hearts and the aid and encouragement of Christian men and women.

Mr. Woodruff then arose and said that he knew of no way of at once carrying into effect the exhortations which had been given except by giving $5 to the cause, and asking nineteen other persons to give a like amount, to make up $100 to assist Mr. Boole in beginning his good work. The sum was very soon made up, and one gentleman having given $30 this was taken as a basis for a second $100, which was soon completed, and then a general collection was taken up, resulting in an addition of about $50 to the funds already given. Daily prayer meetings, from 12 to 1 P. M., are to be held at the Mission, and evening meetings will soon be inaugurated.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR

CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivaled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
117 Philadelphia.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehous windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptnes and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuth8m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
2l5 Also, WOOL SACKS.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·01	MOON RISES	9·13
SUN SETS	5·28	HIGH WATER	9·11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 15
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 21
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via B.	Jan. 25
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Prussian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 27
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 28
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Jan. 29
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Jan. 29
Cella	London	New York	Jan. 29
Java	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 29
Donau	Southampton	New York	Feb. 1
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via B.	Feb. 1

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 10
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Feb. 12
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Atalanta	New York	London	Feb. 12
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 12
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 19
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Cella	New York	London	Feb. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 10
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 12
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 12
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb. 17
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 17
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Feb. 19
United States	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 19
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	Feb. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

N. G. bark Statsraad Brock, Nicolaysen, Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. bark J. L. Wickwire, Murray, Antwerp, C. C. Van Horn.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr John M. Fiske, Chase, 4 days from Provincetown, Mass., with fish to C. S. Crowell & Co.

Schr Blondell, Chapman, 4 days from Provincetown, with fish to C. S. Crowell & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship James S. Green, Vance, at Norfolk 7th inst. and sailed for Richmond.

Steamer Centipede, Becket, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Brig Veteran, Snow, hence, at Gibraltar 7th inst.

Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, hence, at Charleston 5th inst. Friday, 4th inst., experienced a severe gale from NE. to N.NE.; was obliged to cut away bulwarks to free her; started forward house.

Schr Annie, Adams, sailed from Richmond 7th inst. for Chickahominy, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Hughes, cleared at New York 8th inst. for Santa Cruz.

Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, from Savannah for Boston, returned to Savannah 7th inst. with loss of mainsail and boat in a terrific gale.

Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, sailed from Charleston 8th inst., for a northern port.

Schr Thomas Booz, Somers, went to sea from Wilmington, N. C., 7th inst., for New York.

Schr Gov. Burton, Steelman, cleared at Baltimore 8th inst. for Charleston.

Schr John Stockham, Price, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 7th inst.

Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, hence, at Fall River 5th inst.

Schr Watauga, Monroe, cleared at Savannah yesterday for Newbern, N. C.

Schr Millard Fillmore, from Portland for Cuba, with a cargo of shooks, went ashore during the storm of Tuesday night near Plymouth. The crew are safe, and the vessel will be got off if she gets prompt assistance.

Schr Eliza Pike, Larkin, from Charleston for Philadelphia 8th inst., is ashore near the former place, and will probably be lost.

Schr Ida S. Burgess, Crockett, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 2d inst. for Martinique.

Schr Franklin A. Thurlow, from Newfoundland for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 7th inst.

Schr Mary Stow, Rankin, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

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On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

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On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,022·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1847.
OFFICE, No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL C. HUEY.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

	Premiums, interest, etc., up to December 31, 1869	$966,235·20
	Losses paid during the year $144,700·00	
	This is $105,000 less than the tables call for.	
	Expenses, commissions, taxes, etc. 170,275·37	314,975·37
	Net earnings for the year 1869	$651,259·83

ASSETS.

United States, State, City and Company Loans, Ground Rents, Mortgages, Real Estate, Office, Furniture, cash on hand,
Cost, $2,947,979·83. Market value, $3,024,473·94.

SOLICITOR.
HENRY C. TOWNSEND.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
ED. HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1439 Walnut street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., No. 1415 Walnut street.
In attendance at the Office of the Company from 1 to 2 P. M., daily. 2 7tf

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,758·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA,
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 ..... $524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

INSURANCE.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
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Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
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JAMES M. LONGACRE,
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SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

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Provident Life and Trust Co.
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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 12§

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Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
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All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuth6w
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

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LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
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$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and fo the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Unprecedented success and triumphant return Philadelphia of the celebrated PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., } Proprietors and Directors.
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Stage Manager—B. JACKSON.
A HOME REASON OF GRAND ENGLISH OPERA by this unrivalled company, commencing
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
when the great musical event of the season will be the production for the first time, in English, in this city, and eighteenth time in America, of Mozart's masterwork,
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
(Figaro's Hochzeit,)
an opera seldom performed either in Europe or America, from the fact that its production requires an entire double company, but which the directors are proud to be able to present with a most complete and effective cast, embracing nearly every principal artiste of this grand combination, including
M'ME PAREPA-ROSA
in her unapproachable role of Susanna, with Miss ROSE BERSEE, Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Miss P. STOCKTON, Messrs. H. NOBLOM, A. LAURANCE, S. C. CAMPBELL, G. F. HALL, E. SEGUIN, KINROSE, Miss ISAACSON, and others.
Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.
On SATURDAY, February 12, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND BOHEMIAN GIRL MATINEE.
M'me PAREPA-ROSA (for the first time in Philadelphia) in her great character of Arline, with a star cast.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50c. extra. Family Circle, 50c. Amphitheatre, 25c.
The sale of seats for the first night and matinee commences on Tuesday, at 9 A. M., at the Academy, and at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

LAST DAYS OF THE
"Nine Muses."
The above exhibition will SOON BE CLOSED to the public. Open daily from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.
Admission ..... 25 cents | Season Tickets ..... 50 cents
A volume just issued (cloth and gold), containing nine photographs of "The Muses," and portrait of the artist, $3·00. Sent free by mail. [1 7 12t
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LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
LAST NIGHT OF THE FAVORITE,
MISS SUSAN GALTON
AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, in
FANCHON THE CRICKET.
MISS SUSAN GALTON as "FANCHON,"
With solo, "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer,"
And Cricket Shadow Dance.
Farewell Benefit, FRIDAY—THREE OPERAS.
LAST GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY.
MONDAY NEXT, MR. FRANK MAYO,
AND STREETS OF NEW YORK.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 10,
Fourth Night of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear in his masterly impersonation,
RAPHAEL, THE SCULPTOR,
in the romance of real life, entitled
THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM;
OR, THE MARBLE HEART
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF ED

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1870.

CONGRESSIONAL REFORMS.

The National House of Representatives had the Legislative Appropriation bill under consideration yesterday, and the necessity of retrenchment and reform in Congressional expenditures was forcibly illustrated by several statements and propositions made during the discussion it elicited. For instance, Mr. Dawes moved that the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate be fixed at $4320 (which is twice as much as an official of his grade should receive), and that in future he shall not be allowed fees of any kind. The House speedily adopted this motion after Mr. Dawes explained that "the last Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was said to have boasted that he had made twenty-five dollars a day on the item of horses alone!"

This is a great country, but the theory devoutly cherished by some of the jacks-in-office that their perquisites and peculations should bear a fair proportion to the greatness of the whole nation should be antagonized at every point, and the fellows who make "twenty-five dollars a day on horses alone" cannot too soon be placed on short commons. In a debate on the item relating to Capitol police, Mr. Dawes intimated that *there was really no sufficient reason for the maintenance of a police at all*, but finally this subject was disposed of by a resolution that no disabled soldiers on the present force should be dismissed. Even this modification will insure the retention in the public service of a number of useless officials, and the time is rapidly coming when the public will not willingly submit to such malappropriations of their money. A motion to strike out an appropriation for the reporters of the *Congressional Globe* was defeated, mainly on the ground that the children of Congressmen should not be deprived of opportunities of studying the records of their distinguished fathers in that edifying and expensive publication. The *Globe* appeals so directly to the vanity of the members by treasuring their lightest words that they are loth to surrender it. On its pages men who are utterly incapable of making speeches figure as accomplished orators, and dull or disgraceful debates, after being amended and polished, are converted into models of elegance and eloquence. The national weakness for buncombe speeches is also largely encouraged by this record, and many good practical thinkers are tempted to make themselves ridiculous by reading to empty benches effusions prepared to order, and by deluding their more verdant constituents into the belief that the genial air of the Capitol has endowed them with new powers. All the speech-making necessary or useful in Congress would be done much better than it is at present, if the number of orators was limited to a few of the best talkers, and if the pretenders who get the floor merely for the sake of having that fact announced, or for making false reputations, were coughed down as remorselessly as they are in the British Parliament.

A "NATIONAL" ENTERPRISE.

Nashville, or the merchants of Nashville, to speak more precisely, propose to erect a "national" monument to the memory of that Christian soldier and unflinching patriot, Stonewall Jackson. Monuments are good things to have in the country on general principles, as we have often demonstrated; and when they are intended to commemorate the virtues and services of such pre-eminently "national" personages as Stonewall Jackson, it is fitting that they should be decidedly "national" in their character, which means simply that the subscriptions should be from all parts of the country. The patriotic merchants of the Tennessee capital have taken the matter in hand in sober earnest, and have begun in the right way by appointing a committee to raise the money that will be required to complete this desirable "national" scheme. We heartily commend the enterprise to the Democracy of this city, and if it will not be considered impertinent on our part, would suggest that the concern which has its headquarters at Ninth and Arch streets appoint an auxiliary committee to receive the contributions of our citizens. Stonewall Jackson's Democracy was of such a decided and undisguised stripe that the Fourth ward crowd will unquestionably testify their admiration for it by a liberal subscription.

The interviewing process has been run into the ground by a New York paper, which has been unable to find a more dignified character than a cock-fighter of "nigh on six and thirty years" standing to interview. As might have been expected, some startling facts were developed. One was to the effect that Henry Bergh, the philanthropic President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is a "superannuated old thief," which will distress Mr. Bergh's friends not a little. But the most important item elicited was that "roosters ain't animals," and the interviewer was challenged to cite where he could find "anything in the Scripter, or any other book, that says they are." The bearing of this upon the vegetarian system of diet should not be lost sight of.

Missouri insists upon being cut in two, and assigns a novel reason therefor—the unequal distribution of the spoils of office. Of course such a piece of gross injustice as this should be remedied, if it is found necessary to divide the State up into infinitesimal pieces, the largest not larger than the State of Delaware. A fair distribution of the offices is, as every one knows, the fundamental principle of our Government, and the prime object for which it was established.

SITE OF THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

A strong opposition to the erection of the contemplated municipal buildings of Philadelphia on Independence Square was developed in the lower branch of the State Legislature yesterday. Mr. Davis opened the ball by presenting a bill prohibiting the erection of public buildings on Independence Square, and this bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary for the purpose of obtaining their judgment on the vexed question whether the city is not debarred from using that site, by a stipulation that it shall be maintained as an open space forever.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia delegation on the same day, they resolved by a vote of eleven to three to report favorably on the bill introduced by Mr. Cloud, which provides that the people of this city shall decide by vote, next October, where the municipal buildings shall be located.

Mr. Hong also offered, at the same session, a bill providing that a new commission shall be appointed with authority to erect "public buildings for the accommodation of all the courts and the municipal chambers, with all appropriate offices," upon Penn Square.

Although these propositions are somewhat contradictory in their character, they are indicative of a strong feeling of hostility to the continuance of the operations of the Independence Square Commission, and if they are energetically followed up its labors will soon cease.

It would be manifestly unwise and unjust to impose upon the community the heavy burdens involved in the erection of the proposed structures before the public wishes in regard to their location are clearly ascertained, and ample opportunities should be given for a free expression of the existing hostility to the programme which has been hastily and inconsiderately adopted.

MORTON'S NEUTRALITY.

Senator Morton yesterday introduced a bill in the National Senate making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships of war, or to sell or furnish arms, with the intent that they shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State to commit hostilities against the people of the province, district, or colony who are in a state of armed insurrection against such foreign prince or State, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel. This bill is intended for "buncombe" in reality, but ostensibly it proposes to prevent any more Spanish gunboats from being built and fitted out against Cuba in the United States. Senator Morton supported his bill in a spread-eagle speech about the relations of Spain and Cuba, the Monroe doctrine, manifest destiny, and other kindred topics, and then it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, who will sit upon it for the balance of the session. Senator Morton has no idea whatever that any such absurd idea as this will ever be adopted by Congress, and it is a question whether he might not be able to make capital in some more legitimate manner than by putting such a ridiculous proposition before the country. It is very well to give the Cubans all the moral as well as physical aid that we conscientiously can in their present circumstances, but it is not pleasant to have our statesmen getting up in their seats in Congress and proposing measures that they know have no foundation in justice or common sense, and that will never receive the sanction either of Congress or the country.

The Supreme Court.—It appears to be generally conceded that Mr. Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, whose name was recently sent to the Senate by the President for the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court caused by the death of Justice Wayne, of Georgia, will encounter the same fate that awaited Attorney-General Hoar's nomination for the same position. It is true that the Attorney-General is not in good standing with many Senators, who allege that he is lacking in some of the elements which go towards rounding out the character of a gentleman, and his rejection was undoubtedly due in some measure to this circumstance. But the radical objection brought to bear against him was the fact that Massachusetts is not a portion of the circuit over which his predecessor presided. While it is acknowledged that Mr. Bradley is in every way qualified for the exalted judicial position to which the President has nominated him, the other objection urged against Attorney-General Hoar is of equal weight in his case; and the fact that Senator Trumbull reported yesterday from the Judiciary Committee a bill which requires Justices of the Supreme Court to be residents of their respective circuits would seem to indicate that the committee is unfavorable to his confirmation.

Mr. Hong has introduced into the State Legislature a bill, which has been reported upon favorably, giving to a City Sewage and Utilization Company the exclusive right of removing ashes, offal, and refuse matter from the streets, cellars, and cesspools of Philadelphia, for a period of ten years. It is doubtful whether the direct or indirect benefits likely to arise from this measure would be sufficient to compensate for the evils connected with the creation of the monopoly it contemplates. Legislators should remember that the unnecessary grant of exclusive privileges went out of fashion in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and it is rather late in the day to revive them.

The Metropolitan Police Bill, we learn, just as we go to press with our second edition, has been vetoed by the Governor, so that it may yet be possible for the city to have, what is so greatly needed, an efficient non-partisan police.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Political Complexion of the Legislature—Work to be Done—The Exodus of the Colored People.

Richmond, Feb. 6.—In view of the fact that the meeting of the Virginia Legislature next Tuesday is the reappearance of this body, after six years' absence, with the exception of its phantom flitting in '67, one is surprised to find so much apathy in the public mind regarding it. There is nothing, indeed, to be vitally interested about. The Conservatives are perfectly satisfied that the ignorance of the State (by which they mean the blacks) has not got possession of the law-making power, and the Republicans are comforted by the reflection that if the Rebels (by which they mean the whites) don't fulfil their promises, they will again lose the control of affairs.

It is impossible to determine how parties will divide, though it is generally agreed that the first three weeks of the session will find the lines drawn. The election of Judges, however, will not draw them, for the tidal wave of log-rolling will blend all the little streamlets so that they cannot be defined. To-day, upon the streets, and in the hotels, the electioneering for the Judgeships is very lively. The candidates have come from the country in swarms; and indeed there was no time to be lost, for some of the Richmond lawyers had already commenced casting wistful glances over into the green pastures of the districts, and spying out spots of verdure, where they might chew the end of a Circuit Judgeship, or browse on the pickings afforded in the more humble office of County Judge.

The Republican party now forming with such leaders as Senator Lewis and Representatives Platt, Milnes, Booker, Ayer, and others, instead of the indiscreet and weak leaders it has heretofore had, will make a larger gap in conservative ranks than the conservatives themselves dream of or the Republicans even hope for.

It is hard to say who the men are who are to become prominent this session, for there is hardly a man of note in the body. On the Republican side the noiseless leader is Judge or Senator Thomas, of Henry county. Of short stature, sallow complexion, overhanging eyebrows, and black, lustreless eyes, this man gives the law to his party in a voice utterly unimpassioned, but a voice that commands the instant and afterwards patient attention of both parties. Among the colored men, of whom there are eight or ten, F. S. Norton, the member from York, is considered the leader. He is a bright mulatto of little education, but with great fluency of speech, and seems to have hardly a vestige of that bitterness in the matter of color which is too much found among the colored people. All of these were in the Constitutional Convention.

The first business will be the election of State Auditors, Treasurer, and Secretary. The Secretary of State, it appears agreed, will be James McDonald, for many years editor of the *Richmond Whig;* for Treasurer, George Rye, of Shenandoah, and for First Auditor, William F. Taylor, of Richmond. The Judges of the Supreme Court are likely to come next, and the fourteenth amendment will make the choice very difficult. The Circuit Judges come next, and then the County Judges. Provisions for operating the educational clauses of the Constitution will then be considered; for this the Richmond city free schools (separate for whites and blacks) will be taken as a model. James C. Southall, it is said, will be Superintendent of Education.

The Tax bill raising means for paying back interest, and the set lement with West Virginia about her share of the debts, are subjects that will receive early attention. The session will last, it is thought, about six months.

The emigration of the colored people to the South is already recoguized as a serious matter for this State. I learn from a gentleman engaged in the business for the last six months that the number he carried out of the State was 2400. These went to Alabama and Louisiana. This is only one return, and the State is swarming with agents from the South who are driving just as thriving a business. It is estimated that since July last 30,000 colored men have gone South, leaving the women and children here with us. Think of sweeping off 60,000 muscular arms out of a State in six months. Is there any country out of the densely crowded cities of Europe that could stand it? And then no white labor comes to take its place. The negroes say, and they mean it, that if we ever get prosperous enough to pay them $20 a month, cash down (that's what they get South), they will come back to old Virginia.

TROUBLES OF MATRIMONY.

A Victim of Misplaced Confidence—Loving Not Wisely but too Well—The Bridegroom Departeth.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune* has the following:

A circumstance has come to our knowledge that illustrates well the old adage, "Marry in haste and repent at leisure." The facts in the case are as follows:—A young man by the name of Trent, while travelling in Ohio, met a buxom and blooming widow, who, with her other attractions, united the more substantial charms of wealth. In addition to other property, she had in bank the snug little sum of $2000, which she was holding in reserve for a rainy day. Trent at once fell in love with the widow—or with her money—and being of a fascinating address, soon had the satisfaction of finding his suit acceptable. The pair were married, and removed to Wamego, in this State, where the happy bridegroom was to engage in trade, using, of course, the $2000 aforesaid as the capital with which to start in business. When he had secured possession of the money, and was about to start for the East with the avowed purpose or purchasing goods, the wife's suspicions were by some means aroused, and she insisted upon accompanying him on his journey. For reasons of his own Trent objected to this, and a scene of domestic strife ensued, in the course of which he told his too confiding spouse he only married her for her money, and was about to leave her bed and board, with the money in possession, never more to return. Of cou se she made decided objections to this course, when the wretch knocked her down, cruelly beat her, and left her with five dollars out of two thousand. A telegram was sent at once to the towns along the line of the railroad to intercept the scoundrel, but reached them too late to effect its purpose, and the gay deceiver is still at large, enjoying the fruits of his ill-gotten gains.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.,

THURSDAY EVENING, February 10.

Subject—"The Roll of Honor."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."

PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3,
Subject—"Reform and Art."

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 8 2t

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 233 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 1870.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant.

2 10 6t R. G. GILES, Treasurer.

LECTURE BY MAJOR A. R. CALHOUN, on "SUBTERRANEAN WONDERS," at the hall of Fred Taylor, Post No. 19, G. A. R., No 605 ARCH Street, on MONDAY EVENING, February 14, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents. 2 10 4t

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.

EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1mdp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINEST GENTS'

READY-MADE FURNISHING

CLOTHING. GOODS.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

NOS. 818 AND 820

CHESNUT

ST.

YOUTHS' FASHIONABLE

AND BOYS' MERCHANT

CLOTHING. TAILORING.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. or TWELVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, clear of United States and State taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2 8 6t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.

FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 1m

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605

CHESNUT STREET.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, ON SECOND FLOOR, CONTAINS ALL THE CHOICE FABRICS.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$13 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

12 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINERY.

PATENT NON-CONDUCTOR

Harris' Fire-Proof, Heat-Retaining Covering for Marine and Stationary Boilers, Heaters, Steam Pipes, and Cylinders.

This invaluable material is far superior to any other covering that has been heretofore used. It can be applied by the parties themselves, and removed, if necessary, for repairs to boilers, pipes, etc, and replaced without in the least detracting from its efficiency.

Sections applied free of charge to test its merits.

Its advantages over hair felt and the cements heretofore used show at once. All orders left with

KELLEY, HOWELL & LUDWIG,

MACHINERY AGENCY,

No. 917 MARKET STREET.

2 10 thstu1m* PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Looking Glasses.

A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.

Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

LOST.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—

Certificate No. 19,003, Loan No. 34, dated November 6, 1867, $30,000.

Certificate No. 2348, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.

Certificate No. 19,331, Liabilities, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.

Certificate No. 19,333, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.

Certificate No. 640, Water Loan, dated May 3, 1869, $1000.

Certificate No. 25,146, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, $1000. 1 27 th 8m

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS hereby given that application has been made for new Certificates of the Loan of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of Pennsylvania, in place of Nos. 82 and 83, for two hundred dollars each, issued to the Trustees of Franklin Lodge No. 134 A. Y. M., the same having been lost or stolen, and such new Certificates will be issued unless cause be shown on or before March, 1870. 2 10 th3t

WHEREAS, A CERTIFICATE, NO. 79, Issued February 8, 1840, in the name of JOHN L. PASSMORE, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Hotel Company, has been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as application has this day been made for issuing a new one. 2 10 th3 12t*

VALENTINES.

FISHER & BROTHER'S VALENTINES, 1870. Splendid Assortment, very beautiful and cheap. 2 9 3t* FISHER & BROTHER, No. 9 N. SIXTH st.

INSURANCE.

RETURN

OF THE

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL,

Of the Affairs of that Company to Auditor General of Pennsylvania, June 30, 1869.

Capital Stock.....$10,000,000 Gold.

Amount of assessments of instalments on stock paid in cash	$1,442,475
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company is	$1,102,815
Cash on hand and in Bank of Liverpool	134,802
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	223,845
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on the real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	2,025,609
Amount of Loans secured by Life Policies	322,513
United States Stocks and Bonds	530,049
British Railway Bonds	1,765,238
British Government Bonds	140,083
Canadian Stock	156,206
Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with margins of 18 to 50 per cent	2,469,540
Assets	$3,301,756

LIABILITIES.

Losses of every description unsettled	$197,419
Dividends unpaid	2,550
Total liabilities, Fire Branch	$200,069

INCOME.

Cash premium received	$2,393,025
Interest received from investments	120,225
Income from all other sources	13 985
Income, Fire Branch	$2,525,245

EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid during the year	$1,524,000
Dividends declared during the year	186,200
Expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company, taxes, etc.	679,439
Total expenses of Fire Branch	$2,389,639

GEORGE WOOD, Agent,

No. 226 WALNUT STREET,

1t4p PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital	$500,000
Assets	$2,783,581
Losses Paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, '69,	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,630
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
S. MORRIS WALN,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
JOHN MASON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. [fel0 1am 1y

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

MINERAL WATER.

"ALLEGHENY MINERAL WATER," VIRGINIA.

The undersigned, agents for the water of the above Springs, have a constant supply on hand.

For price and circulars apply to

MITCHELL & ALLEN,

2 10 thstu 1mrp No. 214 S. FRONT Street.

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870		$103,373 45
Marine Premiums not earned January 1, 1869		40,294 75
		$143,668 20
Fire Premiums written same period	$36,504 96	
Fire Premiums not earned January 1, 1869	33,222 06	
		69,227 02
		95 01
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above:—		
Marine	$107,144 95	
Fire	32,589 79	
Interest on investments, salvages, etc	26,911 61	
		$166,646 35
Losses, expenses, etc., during same time:—		
Marine losses	$56,222 27	
Fire losses	54,615 39	
Reinsurance and commissions	18,702 22	
Return Premiums	10,231 37	
Rent, salaries and expenses	11,077 45	
United States tax and State tax	2,972 02	
		153,822 72
		$12,823 63

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Bonds	$10,000 00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds	15,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1889	11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883	3,500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1878	17,600 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds	14,618 00
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds	11,000 00
Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent. Bonds	7,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds	4,000 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	5,000 00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000 00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650 50
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000 00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200 00
106 shares Wyoming Valley Canal	5,300 00
66 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,300 00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	6,380 00
83 shares Delaware Mutual Safe Insurance Company	2,300 00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600 00
4 shares American West India Steamship Company	400 00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000 00
1404 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	14,040 00
Par value	$208,506 00
Market value	$188,935
Bills receivable for premiums	27,745 04
Sundry accounts due for premiums	8,351 97
Cash in bank	$16,788 44
Cash in drawer	72 28
Loans on call, with collateral	18,300 00
	35,160 72
	$225,695 93

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD S. SMITH,	S. DELBERT,
A. E. BORIE,	SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN H. IRWIN,	J. S. PEROT,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH,	JOHN MOSS,
WILLIAM C. KENT,	LEMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY LEWIS,	C. H. CUMMINGS,
J. P. STEINER,	J. H. TILGE,
EDWARD L. CLARK,	W. D. WINSOR,
GEORGE LEWIS,	JAMES L. BEWLEY,
SAMUEL C. COOK,	CHARLES D. REED,
WILLIAM S. BAIRD,	ISAAC HOUGH,
CHARLES WHEELER,	CHARLES R. MORGAN.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.

JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 3 9t rp

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
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Cash in Bank and Office	247,630 00
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558 00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944 00
Accrued Interest	20,357 73
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198 00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900 00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000 00
	$2,783,581 96

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Chas W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
Geo. L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-Pres't.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 10 t

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$1,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

First Mortgage Sevens

AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from October 1.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

$16,000,000,

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

2 7 tf5p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1870.

The Death of Moses.

The Jews of this city celebrated this cheerful anniversary on Tuesday. The Moses who wrote the ten commandments has dwindled down in modern days to the Moshesh who hangs out the sign of the three balls, supposed to be figuratively expressive that it's two to one whether you ever get back what you put up there. The New York Moses is extremely tenacious of life. He travels on the make through a Chatham-street wilderness, and when at last he *does* expire, is not even blessed with the sight of a promised land where "old clo'" shall bring treble their present value, and infinite generations of the "Chriss-tian" (with a hiss in it, *a la Leah*) become ten-fold his dupes.

Matthew D. Green.

Matthew D. Green is a name exceedingly well-known in sporting circles. It belonged to a man who was the representative of a class in which the traits of the sporting fraternity were made to appear not altogether inconsistent with the character of a gentleman. That class has almost disappeared, not from New York only, but from the United States. To it belonged such men as Green, Sandford, Bill Poole, Bevins, Bill Harrington and McClean. They were the connecting, or rather they were the disconnecting, link between ruffianism on the one hand and gentlemanliness on the other.

Mr. Green died on Tuesday at his residence on Thompson street, in this city. For the last two years he had been the victim of paralysis—a result not unfrequent with men of his peculiar build and mode of life. At the time of his seizure he was the recipient of a benefit at Irving Hall, and during his two years' comparative seclusion from the world was most assiduously nursed by his wife and daughter. For several years he had been proprietor of the "Opera," a drinking saloon which still flourishes on the northeast corner of Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street. Previously to that he had kept the Bleecker Street Hotel and a similar establishment on Broadway between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. He was about 60 years of age at the time of his death, and possessed one or two somewhat remarkable physical characteristics, which made him the subject of a good deal of good-natured, if not very delicate, raillery among his companions. He may emphatically be said to have been a man of large parts, possessing a superabundant endowment of those gifts which are commonly accepted as constituting manhood. He certainly possessed enough virility to make up for the deficiencies of two ordinary men. As a politician he was never very successful. He was one of those who never are, but always to be, blest. As a man he was as whole-souled as he was whole-bodied. In brief, he was a sporting man who had not dropped all pretensions to being a gentleman, but was bent on making the two characters not totally at variance.

Punchinello.

Voila is the title of a new comic weekly which is to make its appearance in the course of a few weeks. Its title has already been copyrighted, and an office has been taken at No. 83 Nassau street. It is to be a little larger than the London *Punch*, sixteen pages, in fact, to be amply illustrated, and to engage the "best talent in the country." Will *Punchinello* follow in the footsteps of *Vanity Fair* and *Mrs. Grundy*? I hope not. I always compassionate any poor devil, or set of devils, who devote their money and brains to an enterprise of this sort. *Mrs. Grundy* could not have expected to succeed. How could she, paying, as she did, twelve dollars for every printed page? I don't believe the American people have got enough genuine humor in them to support any original humorous periodical that has not the glamour of foreign "gassiness" about it. Even our literary fun has to have the salt-sea savor about it before it will go down. I can recapitulate nearly a dozen American comic weeklies which have gone down during the last ten years. These are the *Town*, the *Picayune*, the *Pick*, *Lantern*, *Judy*, *Vanity Fair*, *Mrs. Grundy*, and *John Donkey*.

Rat-Pit Religion.

John Allen is drunker than ever, and keeps a temperance grocery. His friend and rival Kit Burns has renovated his recent rat-pit, and allows it to be used for noon-day prayer meetings. About sixty people were present on Tuesday, and one hundred yesterday. I have nothing to say against this movement. It is doubtless better that religion should be got there than that rats should be got rid of. Now that the wickedest man is under a cloud, very little is said of him for bad or good. When John left off selling liquor, it was thought that he would grow interesting and intellectual—that, in fact, he would become as pale as the ale he used to draw, and would have quite as good a "head" on! But such is not the case. He hides his light under a bushel, and the veriest rat-catcher seems to stand a chance of entering the kingdom of heaven before him.

Love's Young Dream.

and the way Love was woke up, were interestingly illustrated in a little episode which took place the other day at a school for young ladies on Fourteenth street. Among the pupils was a girl of nineteen, by no means small for her age. On the contrary, she was rather mature both in face and figure, just the sort of full-fledged syren for a boy to fall in love with who is too old to feel easy in jackets, and not old enough to be perfectly at home in coats. He was some years the young lady's junior, but they had caught each other's eyes while he was passing to school and back, the young lady herself had grandly waived all foolish prejudices in regard to years, the two had met by stealth, and Tommy T. at length ventured to send her a billet-doux. This was a very unfortunate step, resulting in the ignominy of Tommy, and in the rendering him despicable in the eyes of his sweetheart. The letter fell into the hands of the wife of the clergyman who keeps the school. She took it to her husband, and the husband spotted the doomed boy. Watching his opportunity, the clergyman, with a dexterity worthy of a better cause, invited the lad into his house, and somehow or another managed to get him alone with him into his private study. This accomplished, he deliberately locked the door, drew down the curtain which opened upon the street, and drawing forth a riding-whip displayed to the indignant eyes of the flustered hobbledehoy, and gave him his choice of writing an apology to the young lady or of being severely flogged in an ignominious, not to say indelicate, manner. Not being aware of having done anything to be ashamed of, the boy refused to apologize; whereupon the muscular Christian, with a strength with which it was in vain to attempt to cope, seized the panting youngster, and whipped him, so report says, after a fashion popularly presumed to be limited to the earlier years of childhood, and seldom bestowed upon children of more dignified growth. The punishment over, the crimson-faced culprit was allowed to depart, bearing upon his person the marks of the insult that had been forced upon him. The clergyman has since been visited by the father of the youth, and it is not unlikely that a lawsuit will result. Love's young dream probably never had a more severe waking up.

Blondism

is not dead yet in New York. It survives on the stage of Wood's Museum. Go up there any night and you shall see half a dozen blondes—natural or artificial—sporting about in the favorite fleshings which the public love so well. Lisa Weber is the freshest and fairest of them all. I presume that she would rather be a large spoke in a small wheel than a small spoke in a large one, and that is why she stays at Wood's. A Mr. Edward Righton there enacts what, in burnt-cork dialect, is called the "wench-business," and in the last scene gives an excellent burlesque on "Leah." For the rest there is quite as great a show of legs as, during a woman's-rights meeting, there is of hands when the question of female suffrage comes up.

Harry Palmer's Cabs.

Mr. Harry Palmer, not content with running four-wheeled pantomimes and one-horse tragedies, wants also to run cabs. It is said that he intends bringing out the genuine Hansom, as originally produced in London, and putting it upon the New York streets in a style never before attempted in this country, and with a total disregard to the expense of the *mise en scene*. Mr. Palmer has worked hard at a good many things in his time. The Hansom is the last institution he is "driving" at.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY will commence a season of seven nights and two matinees to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, with Mozart's great opera of the *Marriage of Figaro*. Madame Rosa will appear as "Susanna," and will be supported by Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, Miss Fanny Stockton, and Messrs. S. C. Campbell, Gustavus Hall, Nordblom, Laurance, Seguin, and others. This opera has been performed with great success in other cities by Madame Rosa and her troupe, and its production to-morrow promises to be the event of the season.

On Saturday there will be a matinee, when Madame Rosa will appear as "Arline," in *The Bohemian Girl*.

For next week are announced *Faust*, *Der Frieschutz*, *Trovatore*, *Martha*, and *Fra Diavolo*.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening as "Fanchon" in the musical adaptation of the drama of *Fanchon the Cricket*.

To-morrow evening Miss Galton will have a farewell benefit, which we hope will be largely attended.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Adams will personate "Raphael" the sculptor in the drama of *The Marble Heart* this evening. This is one of Mr. Adams' finest performances, and the drama is one of much interest.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham's drama of *The Red Light* will be performed for the last time this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of entertainments will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a fine bill of Ethiopian comicalities is announced for this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit their magical wonders at the Assembly Building this evening.

A NEW "HAMLET."—A performance of considerable interest will take place to-morrow evening at the Wheatley Dramatic Hall, Fifth street, below Lombard. This will be the personation of "Hamlet" by Miss Emilie Yates, a lady whose friends are impressed with the opinion that she has histrionic talent, and who have induced her to attempt the most difficult *role* in the whole range of the drama. As there is considerable curiosity to see how Miss Yates will succeed, there will probably be a crowded house to-morrow evening. The price of tickets is one dollar, and they can be obtained at No. 718 Arch street.

AT THE AMATEUR DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, a representation of Buckstone's comedy of *Leap Year* will be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 17, for the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The price of tickets is one dollar, and they can be had at Nos. 709 and 603 Walnut street.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee on Saturday at Musical Fund Hall.

—An Indiana young lady, attending a private party, excused herself when asked to sing, saying:—"You must excuse me, for I never attempt to sing except to warble a few wild notes for pa at eventide.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—
Blood flowing in the streets of Paris.
SCENES OF '48 AGAIN WITNESSED.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
MOB LAW vs. NAPOLEON.
PEOPLE SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET.
OFFICERS OF THE LAW KILLED BY THE MOB.
CHARLES STOKES, Continental Hotel building, still offers fine fashionable Clothing at reduced prices.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FREE FROM DIRT.—Is there any hair coloring preparation, either here or in Europe, that resembles PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR? Not one. It is a clear fluid that flows from the bottle; does not stain the skin, and produces none but natural shades of color. It has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S NEW OCTAGON PIANOS are a great improvement over the Upright Pianos. They are not only very beautiful but captivating in tone. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SALE OF PAINTINGS this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, without reserve.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1826 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city references given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

PROCLAMATION!

OAK HALL, Feb. 7.

Whereas,

We have still ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH of Clothing, which must be disposed of:

And,

The Season, thus far so mild, will YET BE SO COLD that the Warmest Winter Garments will be needed:

And Whereas,

There are Thousands of People who would buy if they had Money enough:

Therefore, Be it Remembered,

1st. That we,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIERS,

Will sell this $100,000's Worth of Fine Clothing for $60,000, either in ONE GREAT LOT, or in Smaller Lots, or in Single Suits, Garments, etc., at same rate.

2d. That due Notice of this be given, that everybody may have the advantage of this Special concession.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

NELSON—BLYLER.—On the 5th instant, at the residence of the bride's aunt, No. 4059 Germantown avenue, by Rev. J. M. Wheeler, Mr. WILLIAM H. NELSON to Miss MARY BLYLER, both of Hellertown, Northampton county, Pa.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 10th instant, JAMES M. BROWN, in the 51st year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1034 Race street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery. **

CROMIE.—On the 8th instant, THOMAS, the youngest son of Sarah and the late Thomas Cromie, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the White Fawn Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1250 Hope street, below Thompson, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Franklin Cemetery.

HALLOWAY.—On the 9th instant, JOHN S. HALLOWAY, aged 64 years.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral services, at the Western Presbyterian Church, corner of Seventeenth and Filbert streets, on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., punctually. **

NEAL.—On the 7th instant, MARGARET, wife of James Neal, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, in Moreland township, Montgomery county, Pa., on Friday morning, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock. Conveyances will be in readiness at Abington Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, to meet the 7:45 train from Philadelphia.

PEIRCE.—On the 9th instant, of scarlet fever, WALTER WOODWARD, youngest child of C. N. and Charlotte L. Peirce, aged 4 years.

Funeral on Sixth-day (Friday) at 2 o'clock. **

☞ AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased our Father in Heaven to remove from our midst, by sudden death, ROBERT ERVIEN, Esq., one of the Directors of this Bank, and a man endeared to us by many associations,

Resolved, That we pay a tribute of respect to his memory by recording on our minutes the high regard in which he was held by us all for sterling integrity, prudence, truth, candor, sound judgment, courteous demeanor, and all those high qualities that mark the superior man of business.

That we express to his family our deep and heartfelt sorrow at their bereavement, and our trust that the Most High will uphold them in this sad trial.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased friend, and that the resolutions be published. On behalf the Board.

J. W. TORREY, Vice President.

Attest—H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

Philadelphia, February 9, 1870.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
2 4 thsturp6 E. S. HARLEY

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WINES
REDUCED IN PRICE MORE THAN THE FALL IN GOLD.
HIGH, MEDIUM AND LOW GRADES
OF
Sherry, Port, and Madeira
WINES,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,
S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. O. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 608 ARCH Street. 12 14cothsatfm

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TWO NEW NOVELS.
Askaros Kassis, the Copt.
A Romance of Modern Egypt. By Edwin De Leon. 12mo. Toned paper. Extra cloth. $1 75.
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For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price by
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2 8 tuth2t Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET St., Philada.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.
CARD! CARD! CARD!
Having Purchased for Cash
The Hosiery and Underwear Stock
Of a First-class House Declining the Business,
WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT
50 Cents on the Dollar, Cartwright & Warner's Best Goods.
Ladies' and Gents' Spring and Summer Vests.
Boys' and Misses' Summer Vests.
Ladies' and Gents' heavy Merino Vests.
Ladies' fine Balbriggan Hose.
Ladies' fine English Hose.
Ladies' fine French Lisle Thread Hose.
Ladies' Iron Frame Hose.
Gents' Balbriggan Half Hose.
Gents' super-stout and fine English Half Hose.
Gents' fine full regular Half Hose, 15 and 19.
Children's fine English Long Hose.
Children's fine English Three-quarter Hose.
Children's fine English Half Hose.
Children's Merino Half, Three-quarter, and Long Hose.
Children's Cashmere Hose.
We would call especial attention of Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of obtaining
UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
(At one-half the value) for the present and coming season, to the ABOVE STOCK. The cheapest ever offered. 2 8 5t

1870.

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EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
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WE OFFER IMMENSE BARGAINS IN
BLACK SILKS.
Good Black Silks for $1 50.
Rich Gro Grain Black Silks at $1 62.
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Very Rich and Heavy Gro Grain at $2.
Magnificent Quality for $2 25, $2 50, and $3.
The very best for $3 25, $3 50, and $4.
Blues, Greens, Browns, Modes, Queen's Greys, etc., for $2.
Paisley and Broche Shawls,
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
A fresh importation of BAJOU'S KID GLOVES.
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CORNER OF
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MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 6 tf

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1054 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

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LAW SCHOOL OF
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
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Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
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Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
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The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER,
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CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO.
Term beginning March 1.
Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 26 4w*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.
1 22 1m* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

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STOVE.....$6 50 PER TON
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STOVE.....$7 25 PER TON
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MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
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Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

FOR SALE.

ARCH ST. RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.
The large and commodious FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, No. 1820, with elegant Back Buildings, furnished with every modern convenience and improvements. Lot 22 feet front by 160 feet to Cuthbert street.
If desirable, the furniture can be purchased with the house. Terms easy. A greater portion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to
HENRY HUDDY,
1 6 tf No. 145 North SECOND Street.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINing 30 acres and 8 perches of land, situate on the Plymouth branch of the Norristown Railroad, about two miles from Conshohocken. There is one large three-story stone dwelling, one two-story do., and four two-story frame dwellings; one large stone barn, a brick summer kitchen, stone dairy-house (covering a spring of excellent water), wagon-house, etc., an orchard of thrifty apple trees, from which 200 bushels of choice fruit was gathered last fall, besides grapes, cherries, plums, etc. By actual measurement 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre has been raised upon this property without any special effort. The soil is a rich loam with a limestone base. There is a quarry of excellent limestone opened upon the place, above water level, and upon even grade with the railroad which runs through the property. A saving of $200 per month can be made over others working quarries in the vicinity, from the fact that, if water is ever found in this quarry, it will drain itself. There is also upon the property a valuable vein of lead and silver ore. Several hundred pounds of the mineral, with report of an assay of the same by Prof. Booth, of the United States Mint, may be seen at my office.
Altogether, this is one of the most valuable properties in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It will be sold low, and upon favorable terms, if applied for before the 20th inst.
H. A. CHAMBERS,
Room 3, Bank of the Republic,
309 and 311 CHESNUT Street,
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE, AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, BY M. THOMAS & SONS, ON TUESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 15, 1870, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, ALL THAT VERY ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BRICK (BROWNSTONE FRONT TO SECOND STORY) MESSUAGE, WITH THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS, CONTAINING ALL THE LATE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, AND LOT OF GROUND, SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROAD STREET, NORTH OF OXFORD STREET, NO. 1606, THE LOT CONTAINING IN FRONT ON BROAD STREET 25 FEET, AND EXTENDING IN DEPTH 200 FEET TO CARLISLE STREET, HAVING TWO FRONTS. THE HOUSE IS WELL BUILT AND IN EXCELLENT REPAIR.
ALSO, A TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE AND COACH-HOUSE, WITH COACHMAN'S ROOM IN THE REAR ON CARLISLE STREET, WITH ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FIVE HORSES AND FOUR CARRIAGES, WITH ALL THE LATE EXTRA MODERN APPLIANCES. THE WHOLE PROPERTY HAS GOOD UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. WILL BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION ANY DAY PREVIOUS TO SALE. 2 9 3t*

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NEARLY FINISHED!
TO RENT,
The Two Spacious Five-Story Iron Front
STORE BUILDINGS,
30 or 60 by 163 feet,
Nos. 311 and 313 ARCH Street,
SUITABLE FOR ANY
WHOLESALE BUSINESS.
In Size, Style, Convenience, Light and Location Superior to any in the City.
Back Outlet and Castway into Cherry Street,
With Steam Hoist and Heat.
LARGE UPPER ROOMS
For Business or Manufacturing, with or without Power. Apply to
E. KETTERLINUS,
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TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
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TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HOUSE containing at least 20 Rooms, located between Chesnut and Pine and Broad and Seventeenth streets. Must have all the modern improvements and be in thorough repair. Rent not to exceed $2000 per annum. Address A. P. O., Box 2887. 2 4 6t

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FARREL, HERRING & CO.
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
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Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by WILLIAM H. WISTAR, lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
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WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
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PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 23 3m5p

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SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
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SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.
We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.
Office and Salesrooms,
S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
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THE NEW PARHAM
IS UNDOUBTEDLY
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,
The Best and Most Perfect Finished.
Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.
It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled,
Perfectly fair upon both sides
It has the new Needle-holder,
No springing or bending of the Needle
in changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.
It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier,
No Race or Groove employed,
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread,
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle
THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.
IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.
IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY
IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.
THE PARHAM COMPANY'S
NEW
Family Sewing Machine
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To be found in this city.
All the foreign goods are imported direct from the manufacturers, and are offered to the consumer below jobbing rates.
Goods to go out of the city packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. [1 27 thsu3mrp
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BOOTS AND SHOES.

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BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
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FINE DRESS SHIRTS.
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GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 19 rp6

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS 10 15tstu] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Valedictory Address Delivered at the Semi-Annual Commencement To-day.

On an outside page are given the proceedings at the Semi-annual Commencement of the Central High School, held to-day. Below we give in full the Valedictory Address, delivered on this occasion by Robert E. Pattison, who spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Board of Control:—The members of the 55th class would fail in the discharge of their duty if they separated from an institution to which they owe so much, without returning you their sincere thanks for the interest which you have taken in the prosperity of the Central High School, and of every other department of public instruction in this city. It is owing chiefly to the enlightened and judicious supervision which you and your predecessors have exercised, that the public schools of Philadelphia occupy the high position which they have attained.

While much is due to the learned and faithful corps of teachers who are daily imbuing the youthful mind with the principles of knowledge and virtue, much also is due to the care with which they have been selected, and to the well-devised plans and the constant oversight which have rendered their labors effective. If it had not been for your aid, the experience and knowledge which the fourteen hundred teachers in the public schools of this city hourly bring to their task would have been dispensed without system in poorly-furnished and unsuitable school-rooms. No buildings for educational purposes would have arisen to adorn our city and attract youth to their studies by their beauty and their comfort. How different the associations connected with the places where we have received our education from the prison-like structures which haunt the memory of our predecessors! Improved text-books and improved methods of instruction have also been added to the other means which are employed to assist youth in storing their minds with knowledge and in preparing to discharge with ability and faithfulness the high duties which will devolve upon them as American citizens. We this day go forth to take our stand among those who have had the advantages of a liberal education, and we feel that those advantages are greater and that education nearer to perfection in consequence of the labor, the zeal, and the wisdom of those who have devised, directed, and sustained the admirable system of instruction now pursued in our public schools. May that system of instruction always diffuse its elevating and purifying influence. May our public schools unceasingly continue to be what they now are—the pride and glory of our beautiful city. Long may they assist the coming generations of youth to prepare for the responsible duties which await them; and long may the present Board of Controllers be cheered by the reflection that they aided to erect one of the strongest bulwarks which has ever been reared for the defense of liberty, order, and right.

Esteemed Professors:—The interesting relation of teacher and pupil, which has subsisted between us during the last four years, is now about to be dissolved, and we will shortly go forth to practise the precepts and employ the knowledge which you have imparted. To us the present is an important moment—a moment joyous with anticipations of the future, but also a moment clouded with regret at parting with those with whom we have been so long connected. We are about to take our stand on the stage of active life, but we feel in taking that stand we lose the friendly guidance of those on whom we have so long relied for assistance in every difficulty and sympathy in every failure. The tranquil scenes of the school-room must be exchanged for the always exciting pursuits of mechanical, commercial, or professional life, and although amid the stirring employments which await us we will often look back to the hours which have been pleasantly and profitably spent under your direction, yet those hours and those opportunities will never return. We part from you and scholastic retirement, but it is, we trust, to show by our success and usefulness that we have profited by the lessons of wisdom which you have imparted. We yield our places in order that others may enjoy the advantages which have fallen to our lot, and prepare themselves to uphold and sustain the honor and reputation of their Alma Mater with the zeal and ability which our predecessors have exhibited. Those have realized to some extent the advantages derived from the knowledge which you are daily imparting, and feel that gratitude to you and duty to others require them to foster an institution which is diffusing the benefits of liberal learning among the masses of this great city. But time would fail me in an enumeration of the advantages which have been, and it is to be hoped will long continue to be, derived from the Central High School, and I can only, gentlemen of the faculty, tender you the thanks of the fifty-fifth class for your faithfulness, kindness, and disinterested zeal for our future welfare.

Beloved Friends and Classmates:—The duty which devolved on me of returning thanks on your behalf to those who had the supervision of our studies, and to those who imparted the instruction of which we have been the recipients during our connection with the High School, has been performed, and there only remains the painful task of bidding adieu to the endeared associates whom I now meet as pupils of that institution for the last time. But how few remain of those who four years ago hastened from the corner of Broad and Green, with joyous countenance and rapid step, to announce to teachers and parents that they had been admitted to the People's College! The demands of business have withdrawn many, ill health has caused the absence of others, and the siren song of indolence has induced some to linger so long that they have failed to deserve the honors and rewards of to-day. And such will be the experience of all our subsequent life. Those who have shared our joys and our sorrows, and whom we fondly hoped would go with us to the end of our journey, will pass from our side, and we shall descend into the vale of years accompanied by few of those whom we wished to share the wealth we may have acquired, or the influence we may have gained. Change, constant change is marked on everything which awaits us in that world of activity into which we are about to enter. How important is it, then, that we cling to those intellectual acquirements and moral principles which are unaffected by the unceasing variations of material things! Wealth is fleeting, fame the echo of to-day, while power not unfrequently escapes the grasp of the possessor, but integrity and the productions of the mind outlive him who has enjoyed the inestimable advantages which they afford. What, indeed, are knowledge, civil liberty, and that advanced civilization which is spread around us, but the outgrowth of uprightness of purpose united with industry and high mental endowments. The benefactors of the world are those who, when living, were bright exemplars of the truths which they taught, and whose mental powers enabled them to enlarge the domain of mind. We are about to take our stand on the stage of active life at a time when the demand for cultivated intellect is greater than at any former period, and when questions in government political economy, and morals, more intricate and more profound than were ever presented before, are awaiting a solution. As science and art are uniting mankind and making the great family of man one, corresponding changes and extensions must be made in order to harmonize, direct, and elevate that great community. The statesman of to-day who legislates well must hold in his mental grasp the interests and influences of countries far removed from his own, and the inventor or discoverer must sustain himself amid all his toils and privations by the cheering reflection that the benefits of his labors will be co-extensive with the earth and lasting as the race. The political economist must never lose sight of the great fundamental truth that labor, mental or physical, is the source of all wealth, and that the community is most prosperous where all are producers and none consumers merely. Such are a few of the questions which must be answered by the educated intellect of the age. Are we prepared to take part in these interesting inquiries? Shall we, who have enjoyed opportunities for mental cultivation which are denied to many, not assist in the march of human improvement? Shall we take our stand among that band who are weakening the power of tyrants, enlarging the boundaries of science, and gathering unwithering flowers in the field of literature, and whose brows are shaded by laurels gained in successful battle for the downtrodden and degraded, or shall we take a place among those who have always stood a barrier to the advancement of the great principles which underlie civil and religious liberty? Shall we be the ornaments or the pests of society—an honor or a disgrace to the institution which numbers us among its alumni? These are questions to which answers must and will be given. Let us resolve now that we will endeavor to pursue the path of virtue; that we will preserve and keep bright by useful exercise the learning we have acquired, and prove that we are not unworthy of the advantages which parents, preceptors, and friends have so generously afforded us. At a moment like this, when our better nature is aroused, and when joy at the termination of our course is mingled with regret at the separation which it produces, *on this day*, the remembrance of which will always "occupy the greenest spot in memory's waste," let us consecrate ourselves to duty, to country, and to God. Melancholy is the reflection that as the voice of him who now addresses you melts into silence, the connection which has bound us together will cease. We part followed by the wishes of the virtuous and learned for our prosperity. We part knowing that the eyes of those who are watching our course will beam with joy or be suffused with the tear of regret as we falter, rally, triumph, or fall in the great battle of life.

"And oh! when Death's shadows our bosoms encloud,
When we shrink at the thought of the coffin and shroud,
May hope, like the rainbow, our spirits enfold
In her beautiful pinions of purple and gold."

The Walls of Constantinople.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

If we are to believe the latest intelligence from the Bosphorus, one more of the great subsisting relics of the grandeur of times and nations gone by is doomed to destruction. The walls of Constantinople are to be demolished, or are already in process of demolition. It seemed to present a pictorial summary of a long tract of history—five or six volumes of Gibbon at least—that grand line of double and triple rampart, with its numerous towers and gates, extending four miles, from the Golden Horn to the Propontis—the "long long walls that stretch from sea to sea," as Charles Kingsley describes them in one of his most spirited ballads. For a thousand years, from their completion under Theodosius until the capture by the Turks, they had served as a barrier between effeminate wealth within and rapacious barbarism without. For no invader had succeeded in penetrating them. The Latin conquerors arrived by sea. But they were even more dear to the lover of the picturesque than to the antiquarian. The ancient walls of Rome, venerable as they are, but irregular in outline, often sunk in deep hollows, masked with houses and with gardens so as to be generally invisible until close approach, and nowhere presenting any long and imposing front, were not to compare in point of grandeur of appearance with those of her daughter capital. Shattered with earthquakes, breached by enemies, robbed of material by encroachers, that magnificent range still remained in substance unbroken, with even its towers standing in regular succession. The Turk resembles the Englishman especially in three things—fondness for horses, for young children, and for trees; and he has indulged the latter passion all along the leeward face of this ancient fortification. The broad open space, or glacis, which follows its outline—what ride in Europe can equal it?—is fringed on one side by splendid vegetation protruding from the old ditches and ruinous slopes, on the other by the cypress groves of one cemetery after another. All this monument of forgotten story will soon cease to exist. The stones, it is said, are to serve for new erections, and part of the material has been dutifully presented by the Sultan to his mother, to dispose of as she may think proper. Some Oriental Haussmann, or, more probably, some company of ingenious Western adventurers, rejoicing in concessions, will replace it with bran new boulevards and barracks and suburban walks, with their due proportion of cafes chatants and casinos. No question that Constantinople presented a fine field for the modern improver. But, considering the extent of waste or neglected ground within its walls, the lanes of ruinous huts to be demolished, the grand sites to be utilized, one cannot help fancying that its imperial ædile might have begun by making clean the inside of the cup and platter, and that there was enough to occupy him and a successor or two within the walls before they were called on to assail that venerable fabric itself.

But it must be confessed that there is a good deal of allowance to be made for the embarrassing circumstances in which the Commander of the Faithful is placed. Were he really master of his own land he would no doubt follow the customary instincts of his unprogressive race. The monuments of antiquity scattered over his dominions would only excite in him philosophic disdain. His Turkish subjects would not take the trouble to do them any damage, unless when a load of stones was particularly wanted, or when some irregular soldiers fancied using them as targets for their fire. Allowing for such casualties, they would be left to moulder away for some peaceful centuries more. But the unhappy potentate has in truth no will of his own; he is at the mercy of foreign diplomates, upstart Rayahs, who beard him under diplomatic protection, meddling consuls, protected usurers, speculators, traders, and Western intriguers of all kinds. In this matter of antiquities, he is like the old man with his donkey, in the good old fable. If he touches them, the tribe of travellers and antiquaries are down upon him as an obsolete barbarian, who ought to be driven into the remotest parts of Asia, in the name of taste as well as religion. If he leaves them alone, a host of sanitary reformers and administrative reformers and architecturel improvers are at hand, ready to insist each on his separate scheme of demolition. Many love these remnants with a passion far exceeding their desire for progress of any kind. Others — not apathetic unbelievers, but bustling Christians—hate them with a kind of abstract sentiment, as if they stood in the way of better things. "The devil take the Turks," said the Cavaliere Mustoxidi, who rejoiced in the title of Royal Archæologist of Greece, "for not destroying the antiquities of Athens when they had the power." The improvers, we suppose, have really the best of it. But our own sympathies are rather on the side of the traveller who would enjoy one more solitary ride "from sea to sea" along the face of those weird ramparts, were it possible, rather than a drive in some new-fashioned equipage round the Constantinople of the future, brilliant with its endless rows of uniform flat-faced houses in uniform straight streets.

Incidentals.

—Ohio built 663 schoolhouses last year.

—New Mexico is talking woman suffrage.

—Kansas has 3,500,000 acres of timbered land.

—The richest gold mine in California last year yielded a profit of $340,000.

—Notre Dame (Ind.) University has a professorship of the Irish language.

—The Republican State Convention of Oregon is called to meet on the 7th of April.

—A California farmer raised four crops of watermelons in one patch last season.

—There are said to be four times as many cattle in Texas as there were before the war.

—Seven Americans, who are making a tour round the world, have arrived at Calcutta.

—It is contemplated in Russia to build barracks for the army, which numbers 820,000 men.

—In France there is 1 Jew to 240 of the population; in England, 1 to 728; and in Austria, 1 to 31.

—The total value of the taxable property of the city and county of Charleston, S. C., amounts to $10,085,073.

—The Baptists have a college at Harper's Ferry, whose chapel bell is heard in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

—The population of St. Petersburg on the 10th of December last was 667,026, of which 376,523 was male and 290,503 female.

—The inundation of the Nile has this year taken the proportions of a flood. It was never known to be so high, and has caused damage to the extent of nearly $40,000,000.

—During the year 1869 four hundred cannon of improved construction have been distributed to the Russian fortresses, and by April next the army will have been all supplied with new rifles.

—In view of the probable early ratification of the fifteenth amendment, a call has been issued for a convention of the colored men of Kentucky, to be held in Frankfort on Wednesday, 23d inst.

—Count Frankenburg intends to move in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies that a telegraphic apparatus shall be used for registering the votes. Members can vote by it without leaving their seats.

—The Lavaca (Texas) *Herald* says that in consequence of the floods the past season, and the large accumulation of fresh water in the bay, the oysters have been killed in some of the most famous beds.

—Napoleon III has been elected an honorary member of the Antiquarian Society of the Rhine. In acknowledging the favor, he said that his German education was a guarantee for his esteem and sympathy with Germany.

—Some very fashionable ladies in New Orleans hung a yellow ribbon to their door knob New Year's day, as an indication that they would receive calls. The callers didn't come, and they afterwards found that it had been considered a sign of smallpox.

—The Massachusetts General Court having failed to pass the customary appropriation bill, the clerks at the State House in Boston are in trouble about their salaries. On Thursday last it was publicly announced that they would attend at one of the city soup houses, in a body, at noon on Saturday, but it was afterward suggested that a better course would be to petition the Legislature to establish a soup house in one of the committee rooms.

—At a very successful seance in Cincinnati the other night, a man burst into tears when the medium described very accurately a tall, blue-eyed spirit standing by him, with light side whiskers and his hair parted in the middle. "Do you know him?" inquired a man at his side, in a sympathetic whisper. "Know him? I guess I do," replied the unhappy man, wiping his eyes. "He was engaged to my wife. If he hadn't a died he would have been her husband instead of me. Oh, George, George," he murmured, in a voice choked with emotion, "why, why did you peg out?"

—This is the latest story from Paris:—M. Blanc, a millionaire, who came within an ace of being elected deputy, was returning from Burgundy by a night train. A lady, young and pretty, occupied the same compartment. Now M. Blanc, who, in spite of his naturally small feet, tries to make them smaller still, was suffering terribly from tight boots. All at once he noticed that the lady was asleep and he could just as well take off his boots, which he did. Suddenly the station lights begin to appear in sight. One boot is quickly put on, but the other, alas! does not go on so easily. He pulls and pushes; finally the foot goes in, but is terribly pinched. Once at the station, M. Blanc hides himself in a cab, and thinks his troubles at an end. When he reaches the house, imagine his surprise at finding his right foot in a lady's boot. The lady had been in a similar situation with himself. Madame Blanc refuses to believe a word of his story; she cries, goes into hysterics, and finally returns to her father, refusing to hold any communication with her unfortunate husband. But think of the reception accorded to the lady of the train when her husband saw her predicament!

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
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Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

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G. W. RUSSELL,
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THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
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1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

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Wholesale Dealers in
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2 27] Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

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OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
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New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
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STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
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For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.
The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
2 7 Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.
Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease. S. SHEPHERD,
1 31 mwf13t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 23 6t Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given.
HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 dt12F

THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE
Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.
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QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
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25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
9 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
originated the anæsthetic use of
NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *citalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONtinence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 19

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. —Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 26

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GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
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CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

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STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos,
With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.
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RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1053 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 107 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 9 25

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FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
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All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅛ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅝ by 6¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9⅞ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6¼ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars' —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrought-iron drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss. To have cast-iron piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron I girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of structure to be 349 feet, the truss spans to be 155 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved sureties to an amount of $50,000. Fifteen per cent. to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the $50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent. of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 29th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,
1 25 tuf9t President of the Commission.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 1 10 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN B. COPE.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross*.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN MCARTHUR, JR., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.
1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS AND CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870.

Will be offered at public sale, in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property which has been in use, embracing surgical and dental instruments, bedding and clothing, iron bedsteads, stoves, chairs, tables, fire hose, cooking utensils, drums, old band instruments, wooden and leather buckets, medicine and mess chests, tin cups, desks, brooms, scales and weights, delf plates, books, clocks, coffee boilers, iron bars and inch water pipe, etc., etc. Also, a considerable quantity and variety of medicines, in fair order; hospital stores, beef extract, etc., etc. Also, two covered wagons, new and in superior order.

Terms cash. A deposit at time of sale will be required. All goods purchased must be removed within four (4) days, after which date no responsibility for them will be assumed at this office.

Catalogues ready by the 1st of March.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army. 2 7 6t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared

SIR JONAH BARRINGTON'S PLATE.

Sir Jonah Barrington is a sort of "Brummagem" Herodotus, and, if not equal to the great Greek in picturesque eloquence or descriptive charm, is more than his match in inventive power. His "Memoir"—bating that small quality of truthfulness—is, however, amusing. It is true, in his account of Irish extravagance and reckless living, it would have been hard for him to err on the score of exaggeration. The social condition of Ireland, at the time he speaks of, was one of unbridled license, and any eccentricity of conduct was pardonable if it only contained some humoristic ingredient or some droll situation. He makes, however, at times, very high pretensions to morality himself, and takes a stand in censuring the habits of the day, which, if we could only suspect him to be serious, would be simply gross hypocrisy; and there is a story told of him which he has not included in his memoirs, but which is fully as indicative of the habits of his day as anything recorded in that veracious history.

Sir Jonah, though a Judge of the Admiralty Court, and in receipt of a very fair income, had contrived, by the liberal use of a great variety of vices, to embarrass himself to that extent that he was reduced, as a last resource, to make terms for his retirement from office, and escape to the Continent, where he could live unmolested by creditors and untortured by duns.

To do this empty-handed was, however, no part of his plan; and to evacuate the fortress with bag and baggage was a matter which required some address. It chanced that in some moment of unusual pressure Sir Jonah had been reduced to pawn all his plate—of which he had a considerable quantity—some being of family origin, and, consequently, especially dear to a nature so impressed with a feudal regard for ancestry, and a very feudal contempt for common honesty.

This plate had been confided to the keeping of a certain well-known pawnbroker called Dan Malone, a man of some wealth, but chiefly celebrated for the hardness of his bargains and a most miserly disposition. He was a dry, laconic, ill-natured old fellow, with whom few but the poorest people ever dealt, for, be it remembered, men and women of condition at that period were not above resorting to the pawnbroker's in their moments of pressing necessity. Dan's forbidding exterior and coarse manners, however, excluded him completely from this walk of business, and limited him to clients of the humblest order.

Whether for greater secrecy in the transaction, or for some other motive unexplained, is not easy to conjecture, but it was to this man that Barrington resorted in his emergency. The plate was pledged for some hundred pounds, which he could not now command, and he was very unwilling to quit the country, and forfeit—as he should do—such a valuable deposit.

He had already made arrangements for a little farewell dinner to some ten or twelve of his most intimate friends, amongst whom were a Bishop of Waterford and a Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. There was also a peer—I believe Lord Granard—and three or four were men high at the "Bar," and already looking to the "Bench." It is important to bear in mind the rank and social standing of the company to understand—what, indeed, is the chief *portee* of the anecdote—the social morality of the day. To these choice friends he communicated his plan of action and obtained their pledge of concurrence and support.

This done, he repaired to Malone's house, which stood in an obscure part of the town called "Smock Alley." "Dan," said he, gaily, as he entered, "don't look glum at me, old boy, I'm not come to ask a 'long day' for the interest, or try to squeeze a ten-pound note out of you; it's another errand brings me here. There are two or three old friends of mine—Chief Justice Fitzgerald and Dr. Marley, Bishop of Waterford, amongst them—who have a great desire to make your acquaintance. They have heard of your quaint dry humor, your sly drollery, and that admirable gravity which you preserve in your funniest sallies; and they asked me to make up a little dinner and include you in the company. I hope you'll not refuse me; our day is Thursday next; promise now, like a good fellow, you'll be one of us."

Overwhelmed at first by such an honor, Malone no sooner recovered himself than he declined the invitation, and explained how impossible it would be for a man in his station, and with his habits, to mix in such company. He was equally prompt, too, in disclaiming the very slightest pretension to the qualities of wit and humor ascribed to him.

"Come, come," said Barrington, "you may refuse our society, if you will. You may say you'll not know us, and I can't help it; but I'll be shot if you shall do it on the plea that I have mistaken your talents or misled my friends on the subject of them. Why, man, I never come over here for a talk with you that I don't carry away some dry bits of Irish humor, some quaint morsel of native drollery, that makes the fortune of the next time I dine out. You forget, Dan, that you see a great deal of life; that such men as Lord Granard and Tom Conolly know nothing about you, perceive nothing strange, nothing odd, in these varieties of character; but they are all new and interesting to others, and every remark you make upon them has its priceless value besides."

By a great deal of flattery, and by the use of persuasion which never had the appearance of persuasion, Sir Jonah at last gained over the old fellow, and it was agreed that he should find himself in Henrietta street at 6 o'clock on the following Thursday.

"By the way," said Sir Jonah, as he reached the door, "it just occurs to me you have got some plate of mine—some of the old Barrington silver, haven't you?"

"Yes, Sir Jonah," said Dan, with a suspectful glance of the eye.

"It will look strange in celebrating a family anniversary—it is my father's birthday—if I receive my friends without my hereditary plate. I'll tell you what you can do for me, Dan: let your people take over the dishes and the other things to Henrietta street, and, when the dinner is over, repack, and bring them back here. You have confidential fellows, haven't you?"

"Ay, Sir Jonah, I have," was the dry reply, without, however, other sign of concurrence.

"You see no objection to the arrangement, I hope?"

"Well, indeed, I don't know; I don't know what to say!"

"You say yes, or you say no, Mr. Malone," said Barrington, proudly; "but in either case I have the honor of your company."

This stroke of injured dignity did the business, and Malone at once said, "It shall be as you wish, Sir Jonah. I'll do it."

The guests had got their "cue," and from the moment that Malone appeared in the drawing-room he was met with a cordiality and a warmth that actually delighted him. Each, in turn, shook him by the hand, expressing the pleasure they had in making his acquaintance. At dinner they grew more gracious still, and, cautious and guarded as he was to keep a watch on his tongue, and say as little as he could in such company, so successful was he every time he opened his lips, and so well received was his very slightest remark, that he found himself talking away at last as freely as amongst his equals; and when, as the evening wore on, he heard the Bishop, and more still, the Earl, address him as "Malone," he knew no bound to his delight. Nor was it alone with wine he was plied; flatteries to the full as intoxicating poured in upon him from every side. His opinion was asked on questions of political importance, and his very commonplace remarks received like words of wisdom. So successfully was all this done, and so assiduously was the bottle circulated, that by eleven o'clock, when the Chief Justice had risen to propose his health, Malone heard but a very small portion of the panegyric, and quietly glided from his seat and disappeared under the table before the cheers had ceased to ring over him.

Barrington bent down to assure himself that the unconsciousness was complete, and then hastily went over and rung the bell. "How are Mr. Malone's men, Michael?"

"Very drunk, Sir Jonah," said the butler.

"Can they speak? can they see?"

"No, Sir Jonah, nor stand either! They're insensible since 10 o'clock!"

"Now, then, my lords and gentlemen, let me beg you to lend us a hand to pack the plate. It's all in the next room; and we must be expeditious, for the tide serves at half-past 1."

And with that the high dignitaries set to work with a will, and in less than an hour Sir Jonah was on his way to the Skerries, where a fishing-smack lay awaiting him, and with a spanking breeze he sailed, plate and all, for France, leaving Ireland never to return to it.

As for Malone, when by any accident he came to be confronted by any of the guests of that entertainment, he found himself so utterly ignored and unrecognized that he went to his grave unable to say how far his memory of the event was correct, or how far he was the dupe of his own imagination.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:20, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:15 A. M., 1:20, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:15 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.
1 21 tf

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7½, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 8 A. M., 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

5:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 30

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 23 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 17 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 3 25

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and POET CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 5:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 2:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 6 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:20 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 26

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	30	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOX'S POLICE AGAIN.

How Burglars are Protected Against the Citizens They Pillage—The Connivance of an Alderman and Police Lieutenant.

In our last two issues we gave the particulars of the arrest of a supposed burglar in the First Police District by a citizen who had cause to suspect that his house was about to be robbed, and the release of the accused party at the instance of Lieutenant Joseph Henderson and Alderman Thomas Dallas without giving an opportunity for the preferment of charges against him. This affair has created considerable sensation, and there has been a very decided demand for such an investigation as will show up the guilty parties in a proper light. The citizen who made the arrest, Mr. Thomas Robinson, residing at No. 1617 Christian street, is well known to a very large circle of acquaintances in this city as a man of the strictest probity, and his assertions on this subject we will accept, and they will be accepted by the public, before those of Alderman Dallas or Lieutenant Henderson. We not only believe Mr. Robinson's statement, but we believe that his case represents the common practice of many of the policemen and aldermen of this city, who use their official positions, influence, and power to protect the thieves and vagabonds who prey upon society from receiving their just deserts at the hand of the law. Mr. Robinson, with the assistance of a neighbor, arrested a fellow in his yard after midnight, who he had good reason to believe was there, with confederates waiting outside, for the purpose of committing a burglary. On taking this man to the First District Police Station Mr. Robinson was informed that the alderman would be in attendance about 7 o'clock in the morning, when he could prefer his charges. Mr. Robinson appeared shortly after 7 o'clock with his friend to support his statement of the particulars of the arrest, when to his utter astonishment he was informed that the prisoner had been discharged. On venturing to remonstrate he was insulted in blackguard terms by some of the policemen present, who even threatened to arrest him if he did not shut up. It was evident that at the First District Station House citizens who decline to let a burglar who is in favor with Mayor Fox's police and Alderman Dallas explore his premises without interruption, is considered an enemy to society, who has no rights that policemen and aldermen are bound to respect. The Lieutenant of Police and the Alderman who figure in this disgraceful affair have published statements, which we give below, as we desire that our readers may know exactly what they have to say for themselves in extenuation of the outrage imputed to them:—

Commonwealth vs. Henry Donnelly.—December 18, 1869, defendant brought by Officer McVey. Defendant charged, from information, with suspicion of entering the premises of a citizen with felonious intent. No person appearing to testify, defendant discharged at twenty minutes to eight o'clock A. M. same day.

Officer McVey stated to me at the time above mentioned that this man (the defendant) was handed to him by some citizen, the night before, to be looked up. He had no charge to make against him, but that he told the citizen to be at the station house in the morning at seven o'clock. The Alderman would be there, and if he would appear against the man he would look him up. The citizen said he would, and the officer locked him (Donnelly) up, and that was all he could say about the matter. There being no person present to make any charge against Donnelly, after I had got through with all my business at the station house I discharged him, at the above-mentioned time. My opinion of Donnelly at that time was that he was looking for some place to sleep. I supposed I might have committed him as a vagrant. He is what we term a "bummer," and had no appearance of being a burglar at that time. Yours, with respect,

THOMAS DALLAS, Alderman.

To Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. Decem ber 30, 1869.

FIRST DISTRICT POLICE STATION, Dec. 30, 1869.—To St. Clair A. Mulholland, Chief of Police:—On the morning of the 18th inst., at 1:45 o'clock, two citizens, one of whom is named Thomas Robinson, and who gave as his residence as at No. 1617 Christian street, brought into this station a man calling himself Henry Donnelly, saying that they caught him in a neighboring yard. Officer McVey, who was acting as turnkey that night, on their statement locked Donnelly up, and told Robinson and his companion they would have to appear and testify against him in the morning, and if they were not at the station by 7 o'clock the prisoner would be discharged. Donnelly was kept until the other prisoners' cases were disposed of, and about half-past 7 o'clock was brought before Alderman Dallas, the committing magistrate, who heard the statement of the acting turnkey; also that of the prisoner; and neither Robison or the other citizen being present to testify in the matter, the prisoner was discharged. At about 20 minutes to 8 o'clock the two citizens appeared, and on being told of Donnelly's discharge, instead of finding fault with the Alderman, Robinson vented his indignation on the turnkey to such an extent that he was ordered out of the station-house. In regard to the story of Donnelly being a burglar, there was nothing found on or about him to justify the assertion. He was shoeless when brought in, and his appearence was that of a denizen of Baker or Bedford street, and tended to corroborate his story, that he went into the yard to find a place to sleep.

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH HENDERSON, Lieutenant.

Mr. Robinson assures us that he was at the station house a few minutes after 7 o'clock; that the other prisoners had not been heard; and that the van was still at the door. With regard to the question of time, the difference between the statements of the two parties is a matter of no consequence whatever. The Alderman and Lieutenant show, in their own versions of the affair, that they were in hot haste to discharge the accused before charges could be preferred against him. As for his not having the appearance of a burglar, and the belief that he was only a "bummer" looking for a place to sleep, the opinions of the Alderman and policeman on these points are worth nothing at all, as they did not hear his case. What the public are interested in knowing is, why a fair opportunity was not afforded for the preferment of charges in this instance, for it cannot be said that such an opportunity was afforded, when a prisoner arrested for attempting burglary after midnight is released by 7 o'clock the next morning because the accuser does not put in an appearance by that time. Alderman Dallas and Lieutenant Henderson may quibble as they will about this affair, but they will impose upon nobody and convince nobody that they did not connive at the escape of the suspected burglar, with a view of preventing him from being brought to punishment. It is the assurance such scamps as the man Donnelly in this case have, that the aldermen and policemen will interfere to protect them in their raids upon honest citizens, that encourages most of the crimes that are committed in this city. The thieves know that in the eyes of a portion at least of the officers of the law they are of more importance and are held in higher esteem than honest men, and that such trifles as burglary, pocket-picking, and other little matters of the same kind will be winked at by such men as Dallas and Henderson if they can manage to keep on the right side of them and always vote a straight Democratic ticket on election day. We denounce this transaction, as we denounced it in the first place, as a gross outrage, and the attempted excuses of Alderman Dallas and Lieutenant Henderson prove everything that need be proved against them to demonstrate their complicity with the criminal population of the First district and their utter unfitness for the offices they hold.

OUR STATION HOUSES.—In the Grand Jury presentment handed in on Saturday last the following passage occurs:—

"We would respectfully and emphatically call your attention to the present condition of the station houses, they being sadly out of repair, needing proper accommodations for the police, and a more plentiful use of soap, water, and whitewash. The cells were, in most cases, in a fearful condition, not only from a want of proper ventilation, but from filth. There also is great need of accommodation for the homeless who may apply for shelter during the night, as it is now necessary to place them in cells in default of proper quarters."

This morning, on inquiring at proper quarters, we were informed that over one year ago the Chief of Police applied to the Police Committee of Councils for alterations in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth District Station Houses, they all being without proper ventilation, having neither drainage nor culvert, and being altogether unfit for the purposes intended. The result was the expending of about $500 in the way of windows. Another application was then made and the reply received that it was foolish to expend money on the old buildings, and that new ones would be put up.

As an instance of what has since been done, we give the statement that at the Third District Station House 150 people lodge nightly, and since the 1st of December not a single step has been made in the way of cleanliness, for the reason that no appropriation has been made to over expenses.

CORRECTION.—A misprint occurred in the copy of Mr. Binney's will, which appeared in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday. The legacy given by the second codicil was five thousand dollars, and not five hundred.

THE LATE JOHN HOLLOWAY.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning died John Holloway, Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, and in his death the community suffered a loss almost irreparable.

Deceased was a son of Warden Holloway of the old Walnut street prison, located at Sixth and Walnut streets, and was born and raised within its walls. On the organization of the commission for building the Eastern Penitentiary, May 19, 1829, young Holloway was chosen clerk. The commission then consisted of Chas. Sidney Cox, President, ex-Mayor John Swift, Secretary, and Daniel H. Miller, Treasurer. Deceased acted as clerk until 1850. In July, 1851, he was elected Warden, in which capacity he served until 1855, when he resigned in order to enter a business pursuit that he might accumulate something for his family. Judge Strickland was appointed his successor. In 1857 the latter resigned, and at the earnest solicitation of the board deceased once more took charge.

Last Friday he visited the city for the transaction of some business, and taking cold returned home only to be stricken down by typhoid pneumonia. Deceased was the fifth warden of the Penitentiary, and the first who died at his post; the others were Samuel R. Wood, George Thompson, Thomas Scattergood, and Judge Strickland. He leaves a wife and family of four children, and a reputation for being one of the most honest, noble, and upright of God's creatures. By the board he was considered a paragon in the way of administrative ability, and the members feel his loss severely.

His funeral will take place on Monday next and will be attended by the board, who on the same day will hold a meeting to take action upon his decease.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Our City Fathers meet again to-day. All persons desiring to witness a first-class show will present themselves at 3 o'clock P. M.

—Philadelphians propose having a grand centennial celebration in July, 1876. Hadn't the Delaware bridge proposition better be carried out first?

—Now that Mayor Fox has succeeded in clearing Eighth street of all vagrants, he might direct the police to clear it of night hawkers.

—The pleasures of juvenility should not be curbed; but just here we beg leave to enter our protest against juvenility making curbs of our pedals during the sledding season.

—The mystery attending the fire at the Commercial Exchange building has not yet been cleared up; meantime strange rumors are afloat.

—It is proposed hereafter to make sale of tickets for the Girls' Normal School commencement. How many were sold for the last occasion, and who received the cash?

—Since medical colleges compel their students to fork over the "lucre" for dissecting subjects, how is it we never hear of the colleges forking over to the Guardians of the Poor or the Coroner? If they do, then let somebody speak.

—The rumor that the two-story "brick" stable adjoining the Post Office is to be used as a way stable by the Fifth and Sixth Streets Railway line is entirely without foundation.

BURGLARY.—About 10:30 o'clock last evening, the residence of John Brueck, No. 615 South Third street, was entered by burglars, who pried open a rear window, and robbed of a lot of clothing. The theft being discovered, the police were notified, and the burglars found in the house No. 613, with the clothing in their possession. They gave their names as Charles Evers and Herman Fisher. They will have a hearing at the Central at 2 o'clock.

EXPLOSION IN AN IRON MILL.—About 8:30 o'clock this morning a puddling furnace in the rolling mill of the Messrs. Rowland, Delaware avenue, above Poplar, exploded with terrific force, scattering the molten metal in all directions. Fortunately, however, no one was injured.

RUNAWAY.—At 12 o'clock to-day two horses attached to a family carriage took fright, in front of the Continental Hotel, and dashed madly down the street, breaking the carriage and badly injuring one of the horses before being stopped.

ALUMNI OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—The Executive Committee of this society are already making arrangements for the next annual reunion in May, and from plans proposed it will be of more interest than any heretofore.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening Rev. E. H. Chapin will lecture at the Academy of Music as one of the "stars" in Mr. Pugh's galaxy. His subject will be "The Roll of Honor."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Hill & Jones vs. Issac E. Blinn. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs, $665·80.

Isaac Nathans vs. A. C. Manny, Assignee. A feigned issue, to try the ownership of certain promissory notes. Verdict for plaintiff.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

The Workingmen's Real Estate Mutual and Building Association vs. Charles Carroll Bitting, Truste An action on a mortgage. Verdict for defendant.

Charles Dettmer & Co. vs. Stephen Miller. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $210·33.

William W. Patton vs. William Leibert. An action to recover for hanging paper in defendant's house. The defense set up that the work was so negligently done that it was worthless, and, moreover, plaintiff's workmen carelessly injured the furniture of the rooms. On trial.

Jenkins vs. Dunlap. An action to recover for the keep of a horse. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $184·94.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

This morning the Court was engaged with the trial of Samuel B. Goff for involuntary manslaughter, in causing the death of a little girl named Caroline L. Gifield. The defendant is a man of middle age and very respectable appearance, and the facts alleged against him are briefly these:—On the 4th of December he went into the grocery store of Charles B. Stackhouse, No. 124 Orthodox street, and offered to sell a fluid he carried in a can, which he represented to be a patented non-explosive burning oil.

There were several persons in the store at the time, among them the little girl whose death was the occasion of this trial. In order to demonstrate that the article was really what he represented, non-explosive, he proceeded to make an experiment there, in presence of all the parties. He filled a small glass lamp with the oil and lighted the wick, and after showing what a brilliant light it made, he then set fire to the lower end of the wick that was in the oil, and extinguished the flame by turning down the screw of the lamp. This he repeated several times, and then took the wick out and laid it upon the counter. The oil upon the metal ring encircling the mouth of the lamp was burning, and in this condition of the affair he tipped the can to pour more oil into the lamp, and then, the flame drawn into the can, a terrible explosion took place. The flaming fluid was thrown all about the room, a large quantity of it falling upon the child and burning her in such a manner that about 10 o'clock that evening she died. The defendant's hands were also badly burned.

The prosecution was instituted, as stated, by Assistant District Attorney Dwight, in order to insure protection to life against the reckless experiments of inexperienced dealers in articles the properties of which they do not know. The case is yet on trial.

ART.

Sale of the Thomson Gallery of Paintings.

The auction sale of the collection of pictures of the late Thomas Thompson, yesterday morning, in New York, was attended by quite a large gathering of the lovers of art and beauty. An "Early Spring," with sheep and figures, by Wainwright, brought $165; "Hercules and Omphale," by Paul Veronese, $200; "Venus," by Largilière, $110; "The Sleeping Beauty" (life size), by M. Wight, of Boston, $80; "The Return of the Dove to the Ark," by Guido, brought $200; the "Siege of Troy," by Zaufally, $340; a landscape, by Huysman, $240; "Venus dissuading Adonis from the Chase," by Rol, $300; "Venus and Cupid Asleep," by Boucher, $166; "St. John," by Ludovico Caracci, $115; an allegorical picture containing likenesses of Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu, $270; portrait of the Duchess of Cleveland, by Sir Peter Lely, $265; a "Landscape," by G. L. Browne, $125; "The Lunch," by Mayr, $1000; "Bathing Scene," by Distracy, 100; the "Cool Retreat," by Fox, $75; a Shore scene, by Claude J. Venet, $51; "A Gloomy Day," by Hunt, $52·50; a portrait of Gainsborough, by himself, $85; "Venus and Cupid," by Lantini, $95; "A Landscape," by Carlyon, $70; "Tribute of the Seasons," by Calendrain, $60; "Venus, Cupid, and Pegasus," by C. Poelenburg, $97·50; "A Nude Study," by Etty, $50; "Jacob Meeting Esau," by Jordaens, $80; "Sunset on the Prairie," by Kummer, $67·50; "Girl Unveiling Cupid," by Fragonard, $52·50; "Bacchus and Ariadne," by Matoire, $50; "Lady at Balcony," by Coypel, $75; "Wood Scene, with Gypsy Tent," $45; "Vase of Fruit," by Sawyer, $62; "Scene near Albany," by Hart, $65; "Psyche and Apollo," by Boulongne, $37; "Apollo and Leucothe," by the same, $67; "Danse," by Bully, $61; "Trenton Falls," by Rondel, $67; "Wachusett, Mass.," by Morvillier, $75; "Garden Scene, with Figures," by Pope, $47. Many of the pictures were of quite medium value, and brought from $40 down to $3.

THE MONARCH.

Description of the Great British Iron-clad.

The arrival of the British iron-clad Monarch in American waters has created the liveliest interest in naval and engineering circles, as she is looked upon as a superior type of modern armored vessels, combining very many of the best qualifications of a fighting craft, and capable at the same time of being used as a cruiser in the literal sense. The naval authorities have had her thoroughly inspected, and look favorably upon her general features; perhaps in time they may attempt the construction of a similar class of vessels. While our monitor system proved of great service during the Rebellion, and would again in event of a war, yet they would only serve for coast defense, as they could not cope with the improved armored vessels built by France and England since the war, which are actually ocean cruisers carrying either heavy broadsides or ponderous guns mounted in turrets. It is useless to deny the fact that our war-worn turret vessels are nearly useless by reason of decay, and are not fit for continued active service or the hard usage they might naturally expect in case of a foreign war; therefore it behooves our naval authorities to watch with great care all the improvements made by other maritime powers in armored vessels.

The Monarch is a vessel of commanding appearance, of 5996 tons. She is 330 feet in length, 57 feet 6 inches beam. Her battery is carried in two of Captain Cowper Cole's turrets, with three chase guns of a less calibre, mounted at the extremities and protected by an armored casemate. The weight of the hull, with skin plating and extra girders included, is 3674 tons; the other weights, boilers, machinery, spars, etc., amount to 4532 tons. The hull, which is of iron, is protected by 7-inch iron armor on the most important parts, and 6-inch on the other parts, the plating being supported by 12 inches of teak backing, with a 1½-inch thickness of skin-plating and an arrangement of longitudinal girders which are worked at intervals of about two feet, thus forming a network of framing in conjunction with the strong vertical frames inside the skin-plating, which are about the same distance apart. This device has proved so satisfactory as regards the efficient support it gives to the armored side, that it has been adopted in all British iron-clads built since the famous Bellerophon. The turrets of the Monarch are 26 feet 6 inches in diameter, and are constructed on the same principle as her side armor.

The bow of the Monarch is specially constructed and strengthened to allow her to be used as a ram, while provision is made for the prevention of serious consequences should she sustain injuries while so employed. The spur or ram may be completely knocked off without endangering the main structure in the least. She was buit at the Chatham dock yard, and cost about £55 per ton. The bills footed up a total outlay on labor and materials, £175,513, or a total, with 12½ per cent. on actual outlay at the dock yard of £194,152. She is fitted out as a full-rigged ship, and instead of the "tripod" masts she has ordinary iron ones. A light, lofty upper deck receives the boats and affords a passage for the officers above the turrets. The running rigging is worked upon the upper deck, over which the turrets have to fire, and consequently a number of contrivances have been fitted to keep both the standing and running rigging tolerably clear of the guns. The standing rigging is of iron wire, and when the ship goes into action it is quickly triced up, and the flying iron deck is topped up out of the way. An armored pilot-house is provided, in which the commander is stationed in action, and by means of a system of telegraphy is enabled to communicate with the steering wheel, engines, turrets, and the batteries located at the extremities. The Monarch, as well as other vessels of the British navy, is fitted with gas works, and can be lighted throughout with gas. She can be steered by steam, with one man at the steering machine, and a variety of labor-saving machines are distributed throughout the ship. Among them are several of Cameron's "Special" Steam Pumps, an American invention which has found favor in Europe, and is now being extensively adopted in the Royal navy. Some of the turret engines and machinery of the Monarch have been supplied by the agents of the same inventor. Her accommodations for officers and crew are complete, and she is ventilated in the most perfect manner. There can be no question but that she is the "crack ship" of the royal navy.

BANK BURGLARS.

Daring Scheme to Burglarize a National Bank—The Thieves Attempt to Murder a Watchman.

The Buffalo *Express* of yesterday says:—

A correspondent at Westfield gives us the particulars of a murderous attempt, on Sunday night, to rob the First National Bank, in the village of Westfield. The villains, however, most signally failed. They made an entrance into the cellar under the bank through a window, and mounted the stairs to a door which leads into a small room opening into the back office, and which is occupied by a young man named Wallace. He heard a noise, and, thinking it was caused by rats, lay perfectly quiet; soon he discovered the noise came from some one cutting the door with a knife. He immediately sprang up and caught a revolver which is kept for such emergencies. Just at this moment the robbers had made a hole through the door, and hearing the noise inside, decamped through the cellar. Wallace ran to the window, threw up the sash, and fired at one of the men, and just as he fired he was fired at by another, the ball passing under his arm and into the window sill. Wallace then turned and fired at the other assailant, but did not hit him. The burglars now took to their heels and escaped. The bank is considered burglar proof, and the money is protected by one of Lillie's best chilled iron vaults, eight feet high, ten feet deep, and six feet wide; this surrounded by sixteen inches of masonry; three sets of heavy two-inch iron doors, with the best combination locks, and inside of all this there are two strong and reliable burglar-proof safes made of steel and iron in consecutive layers. A man sleeps in the bank and two of the officers in the same building. But these rascals stop at nothing, and eternal vigilance is the only protection we can rely upon.

FROM THE WEST.

Arrest of a Swindler.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—James H. Clark, cutter in the wholesale clothing house of Moore, Loomis & Co., has been arrested for robbing his employers of goods to a large amount. The value of the goods taken is not known, but $4000 worth have been recovered. He was considered one of the best men in the establishment.

The Cardiff Giant.

H. Sable and Frederick Mohrman publish a card in the Chicago *Tribune*, saying they are makers of the Cardiff giant, and are ready to make any number to order. They claim an interest in the present giant.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 120¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¼; do. 1864, do., 114¼; do. 1865, do., 114¼; do. do., new, 113⅜; do. 1867, 113⅜; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 112⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton Company, 58¾; Cumberland preferred, 34; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97¼; Erie, 24¾; Reading, 97¾; Adams Express, 64¼; Michigan Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Central, 145½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 118¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191¼; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Cotton steady, with sales of 400 bales middling uplands at 25¾c. Flour—State and Western quiet but firm for low grades, which are in limited supply; State, $4·00@$5·50; Western, $4·60@6·25; Southern rather more steady at $5·40@9·75. Wheat active, but prices are without decided change; Winter red Western, $1·26@1·28; white State, $1·50@1·58. Corn dull; new mixed Western, 88@90c.; new yellow Southern and Jersey, 90c.@$1. Oats are without material change. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $26. Lard firmer; steam in tierces, 15¼@15¾c. Whisky quiet at 98¼c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—Cotton is nominal at 24¼c. Flour dull and weak. Howard Street superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·12½@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·00; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·75@8·75; Western superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·25@6·75. Wheat firmer and advanced 1c. Pennsylvania red, $1·23. Corn—supply light: white, 95@98c.; yellow, 93@95c. Oats steady at 53@54c. Rye quiet at 90c.@$1. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet and scarce at 96@99c.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1035 CHESTNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG.

Great Excitement at the State Capital—Governor Geary Vetoes the Police Bill and the Bill in the Schoeppe Case—The Veto Message—A Rumor that the Governor will be Impeached.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe—The Govesnor's Position.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—Governor Geary has refused to approve the bill passed last week, directing the Supreme Court to review the evidence and decide capital cases on their merits. It was passed to cover the case of Dr. Schoeppe, now under sentence of death in Carlisle. The Chief Justice had heard the case and denied a writ of error, but it was subsequently allowed by the Attorney-General, and the case was argued before the Supreme Cort on yesterday and day before

The bill in the hands of the Governor is a general one, and provides in the first section that a writ of error in capital cases shall be allowed as a matter of right. The second section requires the Supreme Court to review all such cases on the merits. While favorable to the first section, the Governor will veto the bill because of his objections to the second section.

Much evidence has been presented to the Governor in the case of Dr. Schoeppe, and it is generally conceded that if the Supreme Court shall decide that there is no error in the record, he will not be inclined to extend clemency to the prisoner. The record, as it stands with the Executive, is most damaging to Dr. Schoeppe.

The Veto of the Metropolitan Police Bill.

The Governor took up the Police bill last evening, for the first time. He had not seen the bill until it was presented to him for his signature, and was unacquainted with its provisions. Large delegations have been here to urge him to sign it, and many influential protests have been presented. The Governor to-day gratified the curiosity, if not the desire of the friends of the bill, by sending a message to the Senate vetoing the measure. The consideration of the veto message was postponed by the Senate, on its receipt, by a vote of 16 to 15.

A Statement that the Governor is to be Impeached.

Resolutions are being prepared by friends of the police bill to impeach the Governor. Great excitement in the circle. Great riot anticipated.

The Governor's Veto.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—The Governor's veto of the Police bill sets forth that the title is not in conformity with the Constitution, because it contains more than one subject. The bill really provides for the election of five Police Commissioners, and yet this idea is neither expressed nor remotely indicated by the title. Another objection to the bill is that the whole sixteen pages are jumbled together into one section. This is unusual and improper. There is no reason for the departure from the ordinary rule of having the bill in sections.

The Governor is fully persuaded that many of the police are ineffective, and not such as the good order of the city demands; but, while this is true, he more than doubts the wisdom of the proposed remedy which contemplates an entire revolution of the constitutional authority of the Legislature at the time of profound peace. To create such a power as the Metropolitan Police bill contemplates to operate over the whole State, is a question of great magnitude, involving the inherent rights and principles of a republican government.

The bill is fraught with momentous consequences to the citizens of Philadelphia and of the State, and the position that power can be taken away from so large a portion of the people without their consent, for a period of years, and lodged in the hands of six persons, is extraordinary, and in violation of the spirit of the 1st and 2d sections of 12th article of the Constitution. If there exists any right in the Legislature to concentrate power in a few men for a term of years, then it must be admitted they have the right to do it for any number of years. To recognize their right to legislate specially for one city, is to acknowledge that they have similar power over every other city, village, and borough within the State, and that, by the same reason, Congress possesses like power to legislate for different States, and make a grand metropolitan police bill, and secure executive legislative and judicial powers to a few persons, and exclude the masses of the people, so unprepared to sanction any such mischievous legislation, so anti-republican in its character, and calculated to destroy the dearest privileges of the people.

There should be no officious interference with local affairs. The great principle upon which our institutions rest are absolute sovereignty of the people and adherence to power to elect their own officers. It gives them a remedy for every evil and a corrective to every abuse. The city of Philadelphia, in order to pay the necessary expenses of her government and interest of her immense debt, is not in condition to increase her liabilities; and if she does so, it ought to be with full understanding of the limit.

The salaries of the Police bill officers alone are seventy-eight thousand dollars, and incidentals twenty-two thousand more. The bill provides that the board may increase the patrolman to an indefinite number, and that Councils must pay the bill. This is in every respect the most perfect surrender of the powers of the many to the few that the Governor has ever seen. Such powers are not exercised by the autocrat of Russia. City Councils seem to be completely ignored, and the people must be taxed to supply the demands of the board, and after paying the fifty thousand dollars to get the Trojan horse on its legs, are made responsible for indefinite expenses in the future. The police are also to be put on a war footing, no one being admitted over forty-five years of age. Thus able-bodied, experienced, and competent officers are to be excluded merely on account of age. This is perhaps the first time in State history that competent men who have served their country faithfully in her armies are to be proscribed and ostracized. This is monstrous injustice. The Governor says that the members from different parts of the State who supported this bill knew that their constituents would not submit to such infliction of absolute taxation upon themselves for a single moment. It is this kind of legislation that creates discontent under pretense of securing peace. It arouses in the bosom of every man who knows his rights the most determined opposition. No republican government can exist under unequal laws.

It is anti-republican in form and not democratic in principle for a state to perpetuate its power by the passage of unequal and unjust laws towards the minority. For these and other reasons he cannot approve the bill nor do anything to take from the people any portion of their inherent rights. The election of every local officer with executive duties should be submitted to popular vote, and there is no reason why Philadelphia should be deprived of the right of choosing by her own vote those who shall constitute the Commissioners of Police as well as those who shall be Mayor, Councilmen, and members of the Legislature.

This is an elementary axiom—that free government should have some one responsible head. Heretofore the Mayor of Philadelphia has occupied this position of trust, and the people had a right to look to him. If he has failed to meet their expectations they have their remedy at the ballot-box, and let them have this again at the first opportunity. It will not improve the existing condition of things to divide this responsibility among six commissioners, of whom the Mayor would be but one.

To whom would they be responsible? Would it be to the Legislature, which changes annually? Not to the people, for they did not elect them. Divided responsibility in a government is a political heresy. What kind of an army would it be with six commanding officers of equal rank, and what good can be expected of a police organization governed by six equal and irresponsible commissioners? If the people of Philadelphia desire a police bill, let the commissioners be of their own choosing. Let them be of the people, for the people, and by the people.

(Signed) JOHN W. GEARY.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Iron-clad Monarch.

PORTLAND, Feb. 10.—It is announced that Captain Commerell has received permission to take the Monarch to Annapolis, and that she may call at New York.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Paris Riots—The City Tranquil, but the Police and Military Active—The Gallican Clergy Believe the Pope Infallible—The Egyptian Viceroy will not Give Up the Iron-clads.

WASHINGTON.

White House Scandals—$60,000 Worth of Presents to the President—The Fenian Resolutions in the House.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Troubles.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 10—Noon.—There was considerable excitement among the people during yesterday and last evening. The police were active in dispersing the crowds here and there; but no outbreaks occurred. Many arrests were made.

The military are also out in force, but their services are not needed.

By 2 o'clock this morning the streets were as quiet as usual, and at this hour the city is perfectly tranquil.

PARIS, 4 P. M.—The city is still quiet, but the armed police are patrolling the quarters recently occupied by the rioters.

Gustave Flourens has not yet been arrested, and he is said to have fled to Belgium.

The grand ball at the Tuileries announced for last evening was postponed on account of the disorders.

The vigilance of the Government authorities has by no means abated. The troops are near at hand, and can be concentrated at any given point at the shortest notice.

The Interest on British Consols.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A bill has been proposed, which will be submitted to Parliament at an early day, for making the interest on consols payable quarterly.

Ship News.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 10.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Portland, has arrived.

English Emigration to Canada.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The *Times* of this morning opposes the Government proposition for promoting emigration to Canada.

The Admiralty Office will sell a number of war steamers at Lloyd's at the close of February.

There is an active speculation in telegraph shares in commercial quarters.

Reduction of Tobacco Duties.

The English Government has declined to promise a reduction in the tobacco duties, as requested by a delegation of persons interested in the tobacco trade.

The Egyptian Iron-Clads.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.—Ismael Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, has sent the Sublime Porte a bill for the construction of the iron-clads, but still detains the vessels.

The Œcumenical Council.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The Œcumenical Council is delayed with the reception of petitions from the Gallican clergy favoring the dogma of Papal infallibility.

Bullion in the Bank of France.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,600,000 francs during the week.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New York Air-Line Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The Senate Commerce Committee agreed this morning to report a bill for the construction of an air-line railroad to New York. It is the bill introduced yesterday by Senator Chandler.

Whisky in Bond.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A delegation of whisky manufacturers was before the Ways and Means Committee, asking that the time for taking fine whisky out of bond be extended from one to three years; also that all taxes levied on whisky be collected in bulk at the place of manufacture. The committee allowed each man to present his views in writing, and promised to give the matter their careful attention.

Presents to the President.

General Horace Porter, the President's private secretary, testified to-day before Garfield's Committee of Gold Investigation, relative to certain presents of pictures, statuary, and other articles said to have been received at the White House last September from New York, amounting in all to some sixty thousand dollars in value. This was charged in the testimony of a witness who was before the committee last week. Porter said he knew nothing of such presents, as he was travelling with the President at the time.

The Mormon Investigation.

The Territorial Committee examined Dr. Beale to-day concerning the Mormon bill now before the committee. Thus far all the witnesses examined are Gentiles, and the testimony is all one way. Mr. Hooper, delegate from Utah, has requested General Cullom to summon some prominent Mormons.

The Committee on Public Lands had a discussion on the proposed bill forbidding the granting of land subsidies to railroads, but came to no conclusion.

The Fenian Resolutions.

The House is engaged on the Fenian resolutions. Mr. Wood, of New York, made a bitter speech against the foreign policy of the administration.

Naval Orders.

Captain James Madison Frailey is ordered to special duty at Philadelphia, connected with the shipment of coal for the navy.

Lieutenant Commander T. J. Naile is ordered to signal duty under Commodore Lee.

Paymaster Charles W. Hassler has resigned.

Distinguished Arrivals.

Generals Sheridan and Terry have arrived in this city, and both had interviews with President this morning. General Sheridan was accompanied by General Forsyth.

Customs Receipts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The following are the receipts from customs for the week ending February 5:—

Boston	$316,749
New York	2,271,009
Philadelphia	85,311
Baltimore	207,816
New Orleans, for the week ending Jan. 31	160,563
San Francisco, for the week ending Jan. 22	127,461
Total	$3,169,909

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Mr. Schurz introduced a joint resolution concerning Colleges for the Promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. It provides that no State that has not received its proportion of the grant of lands donated by the United States for agricultural and mechanical colleges shall in future receive such lands unless the colleges to be established provide facilities of instruction for all, without regard to race or color. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendment the bill to reorganize the marine hospital service. It provides for the collection from masters and owners of two cents per day for each seaman on board of United States vessels arriving from a foreign port, or on registered, enrolled, or licensed vessels in the coasting trade who shall have been employed on such vessels since they were last entered at any United States' port.

All moneys so collected shall be paid into the treasury without reduction, and be credited to the Marine Hospital fund. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint a Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, to have general control of the disbursement fund, at a salary of $2000 per annum, and travelling expenses.

Mr. Ramsay, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported the House post route bill with amendments.

The bill to supply deficiencies in naval appropriations was taken up and passed.

The Mississippi bill was then taken up and discussed by Mr. Trumbull.

House.

Mr. Roots introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a mail steamship line to India and China, and to promote immigration from Europe to the Southern States. Referred.

Mr. Pitch introduced a bill in relation to the Sutra Tunnel. Referred.

The resolution reported some time since from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling on the President for information concerning the imprisonment of American citizens in England for political offenses, came up for discussion in the morning hour.

Mr. Wood addressed the House on the subject of taking ground against the British Government.

He blamed the President for not having taken steps to effect the release of those prisoners. In his message to Congress the President had words of kindness for the struggling patriots, but words were cheap and might be freely used, especially when the utterer was insincere and had no intention to enforce them by action. So far from the President being imbued by the pervading sentiment of the American people, the President, judging by his acts, possessed none of it. Not only had the President failed to observe the laws of the nation and to respect the popular opinion and wish of the American people in a recognition of the Cuban insurgents, but he had thrown the whole weight of the Government into the opposite scale.

This House, however, should do its duty. Official intelligence on the subject should be got from the State Department, and then it might be that Congress, and if not Congress, the American people, would demand the release of their countrymen from British prisons. If negotiation failed, then they should appeal to the God of battles, that high Umpire, which was sometimes the most economical, most wise, and most judicious.

The President's mind was on other subjects. He was seeking to strengthen his own political position by enlarging the area of negro dominion.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Haight, Schumacher, and Wilkinson, on the same side of the question. The morning hour expired while Mr. Wilkinson was speaking, and the matter went over till the next morning hour.

Mr. Wood asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to report an appropriation to refund to the city of New York moneys disbursed in 1861, under the direction of the Union Defense Committee, nearly one million of dollars.

Mr. Cullom objected, unless a similar proposition for Illinois were coupled with it.

Mr. Banks moved that the privileges of the floor for this day be given to Mr. John Kitts, the gentleman standing by his side, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1769, was a soldier of the Revolution, witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and had also served in the war of 1813.

The motion was agreed to unanimously, and the old gentleman was soon surrounded by members, with whom he chatted in a lively and intelligent manner, showing but slight indications of his extreme age.

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